

NEW BANKS ORGANIZED.

Thirty-three During the Year.

Young and Old in California Prosperous, State Superintendent Reports.

His Count Shows Total Assets of Over Seven Hundred Millions.

Individual Deposits Reach the Huge Figure of Half a Billion Dollars.

Prosperity.
[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—The first rainfall of the season began today and continues tonight. The storm, according to Forecaster Wilson of the Weather Bureau, is general along the northern coast of California and extends over Oregon and Washington. The barometer is rising and indications are that the wet spell will not be of long duration.

ASK FUEL COMPANY BOOKS.
Arguments on Appeal to Compel Their Reduction Began in San Francisco Court.
[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—Arguments in the case of the government versus the Western Fuel Company, officials of which were indicted recently by the Federal grand jury, were made here today before the United States Circuit Court of Appeal. The question at issue is whether the books of the company shall be produced again in the rooms of the inquisitorial body. The arguments occupied the entire day and will be continued tomorrow. Following the debate, briefs will be submitted to the court and a decision will be handed down later.

Special Prosecutor Theodore Roche, for the government, discussed the alleged frauds in false weighing and the payment of duties by the corporation. In pointing out that the indictment of others than officials of the Western Fuel Company was contemplated after an examination of the withheld books, he said:

"If the government employees had not 'stood in' with the Western Fuel Company there could have been no false weighing. The books, we take it, would have given the necessary evidence on which indictments could be returned."

The appellant says that the books were to be used by the government to strengthen its case on trial, rather than as a foundation for any further indictments.

DIAZ REACHES PARIS.
PARIS, Oct. 31.—[By Cable and A. P.] Gen. Porfirio Diaz arrived here this evening from Mexico. He was greeted at the station by a number of prominent members of the Mexican colony.

FIRST RAIN OF SEASON.

Storm Is General on North Coast and Oregon and Washington.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
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CARRANZA MESSENGER DUE IN WASHINGTON.

Pesqueira Arrives Today to Present the Demands of the Constitutionists.

Wilson's New Policy Toward Mexico Becomes One of Silence and Reticence—English Diplomacy Is Roundly Scored by British Editors, While the Germans Are Showing Anxiety Over Delay of America.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Reticence which has enveloped the plans of the Washington administration on the Mexican problem for the last few days continued everywhere in official circles today.

Those few who are acquainted with what President Wilson has under consideration declared that he had fixed upon nothing as a finality, but that he was turning over in his mind some definite proposals.

From the same sources it was learned that in whatever is attempted, due consideration of the Constitution shall be an important factor in the situation would be given. It was inferred in many quarters that the cardinal feature of the administration's plan would be a comprehensive scheme to bring about a fair and free election, the American government using the good office to secure the participation of the Constitutionists.

The general disposition of the Constitutionists here, diplomats, and other officials concerned in the situation, was to await the evolution of the President's plans. It is admitted that no action will be taken until an announcement of an official character is made in Mexico as to the result of last Sunday's election.

Much interest is manifested in the arrival here tomorrow of Roberto V. Pesqueira, nephew of the Governor of Sonora, and special messenger from Gen. Carranza to the Constitutionalist agency here. It is believed he brings the views of the Constitutionalist chiefs as to what would or would not prove acceptable to them in the way of election arrangements, and an earnest request that the agencies here continue efforts to obtain the removal of the embargo on arms.

President Wilson and Counselor John Bassett Moore of the State Department discussed the Mexican situation today at length. As most of the members of the Cabinet were away, there was no session of the President's official family.

Since the President will go to Princeton, N. J., to vote, next Tuesday, there will be no Cabinet meeting then, and except for informal consideration in the interval, it is not likely that any plan of action will be discussed at a Cabinet meeting until late in the week.

Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department returned from Mexico today and had a long conference with the President. He said he did not

Lind's Wife "Intervenes" in Mexico.



MRS. JOHN LIND SAVES MEXICANS.

KEEPS TWO LEGISLATORS IN STATION ALL NIGHT.

She Up Herself in Salon of Vera Cruz, Where She Had One Said to Be Relative of Felix Diaz.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The steamer that arrived tonight from Vera Cruz with Mrs. John Lind, wife of President Wilson's special envoy, brought also two Mexican legislators, who owe their liberty, if not their lives, to her quick wit and generosity.

To save these two Mexicans from arrest at Vera Cruz, Mrs. Lind hid them in her stateroom and sat up all night on deck until the boat left port and the officers of the Huerta government had gone ashore.

A week ago the cables brought word that the Ward liner Morro Castle had been detained at Vera Cruz while Huerta's agents searched for eight rebellious members of the Legislature of the State of Vera Cruz. Until the Morro Castle arrived here tonight only those aboard knew that two of the eight "deputies" had escaped arrest. These two, Adolfo Dominguez and Miguel A. Cordero, who they will stay in New York until Mexico becomes a safer home for the opponents of Huerta.

Mrs. Lind said that her husband, the special envoy, had expected to come home after the Mexican election and a fair trial of the ship would have been taken when he would come.

MRS. LIND'S STORY.
"We expected that the Morro Castle would sail from Vera Cruz," said Mrs. Lind, "at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of October 23. Then Capt. Huff was subpoenaed to testify regarding the flight of Dr. Francisco Vasquez Gomez, who had sailed on the Morro Castle five months before. Later we learned that the real reason for our detention was that the government wished to search the ship for eight State legislators from Jalisco. They arrested six of these men, but they didn't find the others. I'll tell you why.

"While the search was going on, the friends of these two men learned that I was aboard and they came with tears in their eyes begging me to help. I said, 'Here's the key to my stateroom. Take it.'

"That was all they needed. I spent the night on deck and the two men hid in my room until the detectives gave up the search and went ashore. The ship was released and we sailed at 5 o'clock the next morning."

The wife of the special envoy is a housewife little woman with quiet manners and a low voice, but her eyes flashed as she asserted that she couldn't bear to think of those men being taken ashore and hanged. "I just had to do something for them."

Two other Americans aboard the Morro Castle, George Hebron and John Kane, employees of the American Smelting and Refining Company, also had an experience with Dominguez and Cordero. There were rumors that Huerta's agents were aboard until the ship reached Progreso on the afternoon of October 25. The first night out of Vera Cruz, Hebron said that Dominguez burst into their stateroom yelling in Spanish: "They're after me! They're after me!" Hebron ran on deck and into the arms of a squad of Mexican soldiers. "Are you an American?" they demanded.

Hebron said he was and they made no attempt to detain him.

"When I returned to my stateroom," said the American, "I found Dominguez inside with the door barricaded. The soldiers left the ship at Progreso."

President's Wife Seeks to Improve Conditions Under Which Women Work in Government Establishments—Public Printer Ford Discharges Employee.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson has taken an active interest in the betterment of conditions under which girls and women work here in the various government departments. It leaked out today that she made a tour through the big government printing office yesterday without revealing her identity and thought the women workers did not have sufficient space in the recreation or restrooms. She is said to have urged the President to improve the conditions.

Mrs. Wilson also is urging Postmaster-General Hurleston to improve the mail bag repair department of the postoffice. She recently visited the establishment and is said to have become convinced that the present conditions ought to be taken to prevent tuberculosis and other diseases germs from affecting those who work on the bags.

A lively little sequel to Mrs. Wilson's visit developed later. When Public Printer Ford heard of Mrs. Wilson's visit he discharged H. E. Terry, the messenger who conducted Mrs. Wilson through the building on the ground that he had not brought the President's wife to headquarters. Terry explained that he asked Mrs. Wilson to visit Ford's office, but Mrs. Wilson demurred, saying she wished no special attention. Ford, however, maintained that Terry's failure to make known the visit of the President's wife was a breach of discipline.

When the story got around the Capitol there were several hurried telephone calls to the White House. Mrs. Wilson took a hand in the proceedings and after Secretary Tumulty had given some directions to the printing office, Terry promptly was put back on his job.

PAYS HEAVY TAXES.
Minnesota County Treasurer Receives Million and a Half Dollars From Steel Corporation.
DULUTH (Minn.) Oct. 31.—The United States Steel Corporation, Minnesota's largest taxpayer, today paid \$1,520,515.33 to George H. Vivian, County Treasurer, in full payment of the last half of its real estate taxes for 1912. In March the corporation paid \$1,519,562.15, which brings the total to \$3,040,077.48.

FINANCIERS CONFUSED.

Income Tax Puzzles Wall Street.

Millions in Interest Due Today Are Likely to Be "Held Up."

Bankers and Lawyers at Sea as to the Application of Exemptions.

Myriads of Suits Predicted to Solve the Riddle of Democracy.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—That part of New York which is referred to vaguely as "Wall Street" was in a state of confusion today for some of the highest-prior lawyers, bankers and corporation officials in the city were confounded that they were at sea as to its meaning.

The chief source of trouble is that portion of the law which provides for the collection "at the source" of the tax on incomes derived from interest on bonds, mortgages and certain obligations. Banks and corporations are required to withhold this tax in making payments of interest due to holders of securities. More than \$100,000,000 is due tomorrow in November interest payments in New York.

The ruling in question has given rise to endless confusion. In cases in which bonds are sold, the names of their owners often are not known to the banks or the fiscal agents to whom coupons are presented for payment. The identity of the owners must be established to determine whether the tax is to be collected. There are no precedents to apply.

It is practically a foregone conclusion that payment of a large part of the \$100,000,000 interest due tomorrow will be deferred pending a solution of the riddle.

Whatever the outcome, it is predicted that many suits will be instituted with the government to test the law.

INCOME TAX REGULATIONS.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The income tax, the most revolutionary revenue-raising power conferred on the American government since its foundation, starts tomorrow upon the path that is to bring millions into the Treasury. The collection by a government "at the source" of the sources of the little riddle in the Treasury Department and will be accompanied, it is not believed here, with a thousand complications, not now foreseen.

No one in the Treasury Department believes that the regulations so far formulated are perfect, but they will stand until someone proves that they should be changed, and officials are not inclined to believe that part lawyers employed by big corporations particularly concerned with the collection of the tax, will have put out any effort to prevent the operation of the law tomorrow affects only banks, corporations and other responsible for payment on bonds, mortgages, etc., have failed to understand them.

Officials believe that the regulations they have put out are the best only way to safeguard the government's interest.

The man in the street who makes more than \$1000 a year, and who is personally responsible for his share of the tax, does not mind in worry about the law. He is not concerned with the operation of the law tomorrow affects only banks, corporations and other responsible for payment on bonds, mortgages, etc., have failed to understand them.

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THE WORLD'S NEWS IN TODAY'S TIMES.

The Foremost Events of Yesterday: (1) Mexico. (2) Prosperity Report from State Bank Superintendent. (3) Income Tax Puzzle. (4) The Currency Bill. (5) Mrs. Lind Reaches New York. (6) Mrs. Wilson in the Role of Sociologist.

- INDEX.
- PART I. TELEGRAPH NEWS.
1. California Banks Show Prosperity.
 2. Score Rejected for Attraction.
 3. Canal Trade of One Dollar.
 4. Many Houses Are Possible.
 5. Religious News: Bible Lessons.
 6. Weather report: City in Brief.
- PART II. PICTORIAL CREAM SHEET.
1. Night of Fantasy at Shrine.
 2. Oil and Brine on the Brine.
 3. Late Front Bank of Exposition.
 4. Editorial: For Points, Verse.
 5. Letters from the People.
 6. Society Affairs: at the Theaters.
 7. News from Southern Coast.
 8. Hapgood: Along Pacific Slope.
 9. Stocks, Bonds, Financial Summary.
 10. Industrial Progress: Shipping News.
 11. Public Service: City Hall, Courts.
- PART III. IN FIELD OF SPORTS.
1. Fely and L. A. High Draw at Rugby.
 2. Tigers and Orioles Ready.
 3. Highest Bidder Gets Lease.
 4. Stivali Scores for Federal.

SUMMARY.

THE SKY. Cloudy. Wind at 5 p.m. southeast; velocity, 7 miles. Thermometer, 73 deg.; lowest, 54 deg. Forecast: Fair. Saturday, light wind. For complete weather report see last page of Part I.

THE CITY. The Bixby ranch of 15,000 acres was sold yesterday to New York parties by Carl Schader after a similar deal had once fallen through.

A tremendous auction greeted the Shaders last night in the first concert of the California housing campaign.

Six persons were injured, two of them probably fatally, when an auto ran into an obstruction on Vermont avenue here and had been placed there by mischievous boys.

Halloween was celebrated last night by thousands, entertainments and parties being the feature.

Outrigger canoes were around yesterday at a fine location at the exposition, 30,000 feet being allotted.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. An apical couple is believed to have been burned to death in the mountain fire which has been raging near San Bernardino. The charred body of a horse and the remains of a jump, in which they were, have been found.

Today has placed the fire on a dangerous footing and the men caught rolling in flames in the local police camp.

Pomona growers have spent \$150,000 for 200,000 heaters which they had

SAYS CURB ON MONOPOLY IS PROBLEM OF NATION.

Wilson's Commission Commission Declares the Next Great Issue Before Congress Is How to Deal With Fast Combinations Which Have Arisen, and How to Protect Rights of Unorganized Many.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
ATLANTIC CITY (N. J.) Oct. 31.—The American Hardware Manufacturers' Association and the American Hardware Jobbers' Association elected officers at their closing session today and listened to an address by Joseph F. Davies, Commissioner of Corporations. Mr. Davies announced the beginning of a new scientific investigation of the industrial situation under the direction of President Wilson, which, he said, would contribute to the administration's trust legislation programs at the session of Congress beginning December 1.

Whether a competitive system of large units, or a monopolistic system is the most advantageous to society is the question the bureau will attempt to determine.

"It is characteristic of the quality of mind of the President of the United States that he should desire facts on which to base his judgment," said Commissioner Davies. "We shall enter into this investigation with the sole intent of working out in scientific and a fair-minded spirit the facts, absolutely as they are."

Commissioner Davies declared that the ultimate situation of the trust

NEW YORK MEN BUY GREAT BIXBY RANCH.

Fifteen-Thousand-Acre Palos Verdes Property, Held at Two Million Dollars, Makes Schader Smile Because He's the Man Who Sold It—Standard Oil or Railroad Interests New Owners?

WHEN Edward L. Doherty, oil magnate, precipitously backed down last June on his contemplated purchase of the 15,000-acre Palos Verdes ranch, forfeiting in his apparent eagerness to get out of the bargain, \$25,000 cash, and throwing the already hopelessly tangled transactions involving the great coast-line holding into a still more bewildering mass of litigation, there were those who said without reservation that one Carl E. Schader was "talking through his hat" when he swore by all things holy that he was "going to sell that ranch."

Others, among them the biggest realty men in Los Angeles, smiled indulgently and shook their heads when they saw the one man who wouldn't quit, resolutely starting in where Millionaire Doherty and Millionaire Hollingsworth and Millionaire Funderburg had left off.

Money was tight, said the wise ones. No one was buying \$2,000,000 ranches. Dull times when everybody's purse strings were tightened and knotted and double-hitched were good times for the annual vacation, the trip to Yosemite and the hunt to Lake Tahoe. A fellow like Schader, running around with an option that had

(Continued on Second Page.)

(Continued on Third Page.)

CITE MURPHY BEFORE COURT.
Tammany Leader to Explain Hennessy's Charges.
Noted Democratic Officials Are Also Called Upon.
Dist. Atty. Whitman Takes Hand in Campaign.

FOUR BANKS IS DECISION.
Senate Committee Balks at Wilson Decree.
Two Democrats Cast Votes With Republicans.
Proviso Allows Additions After Two Years.

[BY A. P. DAY WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Senate Banking and Currency Committee today tentatively agreed on four regional reserve banks for the proposed new currency system, with a proviso that after two years the Federal Reserve Board may add as many additional banks as it deems necessary, not exceeding twelve. The pending bill fixes the number at twelve and it has been understood that the administration would not consent to have it reduced below nine.
The sharp reduction in the number of reserve banks was the first radical amendment the committee has agreed upon and it is earnestly opposed by the administration supporters in the committee. Senator O'Connell, of Illinois, however, voted with the five Republicans for the reduction, leaving but five Democrats—Owen, Pomeroe, Hollis, Reed and Shafter—behind the administration proposal.
President Wilson, it became known tonight, looks with disfavor on the reduction of the number of banks. He believes there should be at least ten regional reserve banks, and he has been assured by administration supporters in the committee that today's series of votes only were of a tentative character, designed chiefly to sound out the attitude of the members toward fundamental features of the bill.
The President was informed that the probable would be a reconsideration of the whole subject at a subsequent session of the committee. It is thought that eventually the number of reserve banks may be fixed at seven, with discretion given to the Federal Reserve Board to increase the number to ten or twelve within a certain period. Such an arrangement, it is believed, would prove acceptable to the administration.
MORE TO CONSIDER.
The committee still has pending the proposal to abandon entirely the administration regional plan and to create a government-controlled central bank. There is also pending Senator Reed's proposal that the unification of the regional banks be accomplished by the creation of a government clearinghouse, which would act as a reserve reservoir.
The question of the capitalization and stock ownership of the proposed regional banks was taken up immediately after the number was tentatively fixed, but no decision was reached in the matter.
Chairman Owen, after the committee adjourned, expressed the opinion that the bill would be amended to eliminate the administration provision under which national banks would be forced to subscribe the capital of the reserve banks. The stock, he said, probably would be thrown open to public subscription. Stockholders would have no voice in the management of the banks, which would be entrusted to a board of directors to be appointed by the Federal Reserve Board, thus insuring complete government control of the new system. The total capitalization of the four regional banks, Senator Owen said, probably would amount to \$100,000,000.
SPEAK FOR DISARMAMENT.
Hensley of Missouri Wants Building of Battleships and Navies Halted the World Over.
[BY A. P. DAY WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—A discussion of international disarmament was brought up in the House today by Representative Hensley of Missouri, who ineffectually sought action on a resolution expressing the sentiment of the house for co-operation with the naval holiday proposed by the British Lord of the Admiralty.
Representative Hayden of Texas said he understood President Wilson and Secretary Bryan were in accord with the idea and Representative Mann of Illinois, the Republican leader, while objecting to a vote until more members were present, said he favored it as a means of saving millions of dollars.
Speaker Clark declared that when the entire House membership got back to Washington he wanted to see the resolution passed and gave notice that he later would deliver a speech going over the armament situation the world over. He declared that Germany had been used "as a raw head and bloody bone and as a great terror to America in the past during naval debates. Action on the resolution was deferred indefinitely.
NAMES AUXILIARY COMMISSION.
National Association of Railroad Bureau Appoints Body for the Fifth District.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The National Association of Railroad Commissioners today appointed for the fifth district, including States west of 102nd meridian, a commission composed of John F. Beshel, president, California commission; Judge H. F. Bartine, president Nevada commission, and Clyde R. Atchison, president Oregon commission.
This body will act as an advisory committee to the Federal body in the selection of railroads within each State in the district and in general way look after the interests of the States.
REGULATED WORK HOURS.
Railroad Workers' National Association (N.A.R.W.) Stop Employees of C. & N. P. R. R. from Working in a Mine.
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William Bramwell Booth.
Who succeeded his late father as head of the Salvation Army, and who arrived in New York yesterday on his first visit to the United States.
FIRST VISIT TO AMERICA.
Gen. Booth, head of Salvation Army, arrived in New York on Tuesday for his first visit to America. He will go direct to Winnipeg and Toronto and will then return to the United States, stopping first at Chicago. The general is 67 years old. For years he was his father's chief lieutenant. Gen. Booth was visibly annoyed when reporters asked him if he expected to visit his brother, Ballington Booth, head of the Volunteers of America, from whom he had long been estranged.
"I saw my brother when he was last in England," he said, "and I expect to see him here soon. As to an alliance between the armies, I cannot say. I don't know how my brother would take to such a suggestion. If my brother would seek such an alliance I would gladly entertain it, but I have not yet given the matter any thought."

Explains Case of Imperial.
FOUR ACRES FEET OF WATER IS REQUEST OF SETTLERS.
El Centro Man Discusses Situation With Commissioner of General Land Office and Declares Smaller Amount from Ditches Is Used Than Was First Allotted.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Clay Tallman, Commissioner of the General Land Office, listened today to some of the tribulations of the Imperial Valley settlers. F. G. Havens of El Centro, who came here to present the case of a large number of the settlers, explained how they expected to get water under the ditches of the North End Water Company and the North Side Water Company, which contemplate using the waste water from other ditches. The Commissioner had the situation explained to him with the aid of a large map of Imperial county, and his questions showed that he knew about the situation.
Havens said it was considered necessary to have four acres feet of water on the land.
"As a matter of fact," asked Commissioner Tallman, "don't you think three acres feet would be sufficient?"
Havens said that in many cases he thought it would, and that a smaller amount of water was being used under the ditches of the California Development Company than was allotted at first.
"Supposing that the lands under these other ditches take all the water to which they are entitled," Mr. Tallman asked, "will there not then be likely to be a shortage of waste water for your ditch?"
Havens replied that experience had shown that the more water that was used on the land the more ran off into the Alamo River.
"I am not sure," observed Tallman, "that the settlers have anything here worth while."
"Perhaps in a dry year, and when the other lands are taking the water they are entitled to or can get, there will not be much going to waste. I am not satisfied as to the permanency of your supply."
"We have always had enough so far," replied Havens, "and we have not taken anywhere near all that has been running to waste. On one occasion when we were taking out an extra head of water, there was at least 650 cubic feet per second running to waste. The water in Alamo River has increased as the area of irrigated land has increased."
Havens also presented the case of settlers under the South Side Water Company's ditch, who have been unable to secure patents, although they have submitted final proof. One serious difficulty in this case is the difference between the survey of '55, known as the Henderson survey, under which the railroad lands were patented, and the recent survey. The Commissioner said an agreement might be reached whereby Congress would allow the railroad to take a new allotment of lands under the corrected survey after relinquishing their present holdings. He promised to look into the matter further and to give another hearing.

CANAL TRADE AT OUR DOORS.
Government Statistics Show Certainty of Boom.
Goods Valued in Billions Enter Pacific Ports.
United States Shares Well in This Commerce.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—As an intimation of the vast trade that will be brought close to the doors of American manufacturers and merchants with the opening of the Panama Canal, the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce issued today a statement of the world trade done by the countries washed by the Pacific Ocean. The total of this trade found in the rapidly increasing trade in 1913 exceeded two and one-half billions of dollars. The bureau discovered, also, that the consuming power of the countries virtually doubled in a little more than a decade. It also was ascertained that the United States was getting its normal share of the trade the percentage which it supplies of the imports "shows comparatively little change."
Manufactured goods form the greater part of the supplies sent from this country to the nations of the Pacific. Japan and China alone are exceptions to this, for they are heavy purchasers of raw cotton. One healthy feature of the situation is found in the rapidly increasing trade being done with the West Coast countries of Central and South America.
The task of opening a way through Curamacha slide, the sole remaining obstacle to navigation through the Panama Canal, has been carried on as "rush work" since the blowing up of the Gamboa dike, according to a dispatch received today from the isthmus. The engineers have been putting forth herculean efforts to clear the half mile obstruction but the work is often undone over night by a slumping back of the material removed.
A ton and a half of dynamite was exploded October 19 without any substantial increase in the flow of water across the dam. Since then three shifts of men, working eight hours each continuously, have been trying to create a channel.
The recent sharp rise in the level of Gatun Lake, however, has so increased the size of the ditch that now seven million cubic feet of water daily is passing over the slide and sufficient water now has been admitted to permit the big steam dredges to enter the cut and operate on the earth barrier.
INDIANAPOLIS CAR STRIKE.
Seven Hundred Employees of Traction Companies Quit to Secure Their Demands.
[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 31.—Employees of the street railway and traction companies of Indianapolis went on strike at 11 o'clock tonight. A half-hour later practically every car had been returned to the barns and deserted by the strikers.
Seven hundred men are said to be affected.
The motemen and conductors made two months' effort to get the companies to consider their demands for higher wages, shorter hours, recognition of the union and future arbitration of all differences.
The Federal Department of Labor sent Ethelbert Stewart here to act as an arbitrator three days ago, but his services were declined.
A Word to the Wise.

PUTS PENALTY ON WEDLOCK.
Income Tax Is a Crusher for Those Inclined to Matrimony.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
CHICAGO BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Oct. 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Matrimony is not encouraged by the income tax. A man whose income is \$3000 a year is exempt and the lady of his choice, also with \$3000 a year, is exempt, but the moment they marry their combined income is \$6000 and the government steps in and takes \$20 a year from them—the one-per-cent. tax on the amount they possess jointly above the exemption. Many complaints are being made that the measure discourages thrift and saving; that a wage earner might as well spend his money as fast as he makes it as to furnish salaries for a lot of politicians.
Financiers Confused.
(Continued from First Page.)
Like organizations that pay the normal tax of one per cent. on its net income.
"Proceeds from life insurance contracts, except annual interest payments, in excess of \$3000."
"Income of individuals, which is not fixed or certain, such as income of farmers, merchants, agents compensated on commission basis, lawyers, doctors, authors, inventors and other professional persons, with no fixed annual income."
"The value of property acquired by gift, bequest or descent."
"Interest upon the obligations of the United States or its possessions or a State or any political subdivision thereof. All salaries paid by a State, county or municipality, including salaries of public school teachers."
"The normal tax not to be withheld until such time as the total payments of an annual income exceeds \$3000, then the tax is required to be withheld on the amounts of the total payments, unless claim for exemption is filed with withholding agent."
"Persons liable for the normal tax of one per cent. may claim for refund, without agent or collector of internal revenue, benefit of a deduction of taxes, interest and other items as provided by law."
"Withholding agent not required to withhold the normal tax of one per cent. until on or after November 1, and then only on amounts accruing on and after November 1, 1913, when in excess of \$3000."
"The penalty for false or fraudulent return of statement with intent to defeat or evade the tax is a fine not exceeding \$2000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both."

New Banks Organized.
(Continued from First Page.)
profits, capital paid in, cash in banks surplus and in loans and discounts, and a marked increase in money borrowed by State banks reflect significantly conditions of health and prosperity in the State system.
"These facts, with the exception of borrowed money, are tabulated as follows:
1911-1913. 1913-1915. Increase.
Assets: Deposits \$15,000,000 \$15,000,000 \$0
Loans and discounts 415,000,000 450,000,000 35,000,000
Cash in banks 25,000,000 28,000,000 3,000,000
Total 157,000,000 163,000,000 6,000,000
Liabilities: Deposits 14,700,000 15,700,000 1,000,000
Borrowed money 332,000,000 360,000,000 28,000,000
Total 346,700,000 375,700,000 29,000,000
The superintendent praises highly the American banking act, which, he says, was of "dominating influence" in the affairs of his department, and reached "the dignity of a revision of the banking laws of the State."

WANTS A "SWAP."
Maryland Congressman Proposes to Trade Southeastern Alaska for Money or Bit of Canada.
[BY A. P. DAY WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—A joint resolution requesting President Wilson to negotiate with the British and Canadian governments for the exchange of Southeastern Alaska for money or British territory was introduced today by Representative Smith of Maryland, who is serving his first term in Congress. It was referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee.
New Mileage Books Legal.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—[By A. P. Day Wire.] The sale of interchangeable mileage books, with the requirement that the coupons be exchanged for tickets by Representative Smith of Maryland, who is serving his first term in Congress. It was referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee.
Famine in New Zealand.
WELLINGTON (N. Z.) Oct. 31.—[By Cable and A. P.] Shortage of food and fuel, with its accompanying privations for the poorer classes, is beginning to be felt throughout New Zealand, as a result of a general strike of coal miners and dockers. Work has ceased in most trades in every part of New Zealand.

I Believe I Can Duplicate ANY OTHER TAILOR'S \$30 SUIT OR OVERCOAT FOR \$12
Owing the Benefit of My THREE FLOOR LOW RENT I can guarantee the performance of thousands of men who would, the additional charge from The High Street Rent Tailors. IF THE CUSTOMER DON'T PAY THE HIGH STREET RENT, WHO DOES? Come and examine my large assortment of Choice Woolens, and inspect the Fine Workmanship of my garments, then Judge for Yourself. I upholster the Cozyest, Cleanest, Fitting Couches and have Bank Proof. Stewart's. Third Floor, Exchange Building 321 W. 4th Street, Telephone 1000. John P. Stewart, Tailor, 321 W. 4th Street, Telephone 1000. OPEN EVENINGS.

I'M READY FOR BUSINESS
My Fee is a Quarter, Says the Little Doctor.
I have helped thousands of sufferers and I am anxious to help you. I am easily applied, work quickly and thoroughly. Nobody doubts the value of mustard—it's been used for centuries, yet everybody dreads the painful blister it so frequently leaves. REMEMBER, THIS—L. MacLaren's Mustard Ointment has all the strength of the mustard and I NEVER BLISTER. For colds, sore throat, rheumatism, lumbago, soreness of muscles or joints, headache, etc. At druggists, 25c and 50c the jar, or postpaid. The MacLaren Drug Co., Los Angeles, Cal., Cleveland, O.

This is Harvest Time for Piano Buyers
You, who have wanted a Piano for your home, should give serious thought to these splendid bargains listed below. Each piano has been overhauled and put in the finest condition here in our repair shop. We furnish with each piano a stool and scarf and make Free Delivery to your home.
Our Easy Credit Plan
makes it possible for you to own one of these splendid pianos at once—just a small payment down will send your choice of the following bargains home today:
Read This List of Bargains
HALL & SONS, Mahogany.....\$1950
H. P. NELSON, Walnut.....\$1400
HOWARD, Oak.....\$1500
BACH & BACH, Mahogany.....\$1800
ESTEV, Mahogany.....\$2250
J. C. BROOKS, Walnut.....\$1950
KURTZMANN, Mahogany.....\$2200
J. & C. FISCHER, Mahogany.....\$1800
KIMBALL, Oak.....\$1800
FAIRBANKS, Mahogany.....\$2050
STEINWAY, Ebony.....\$3100
And 25 Other Real Snaps
SEVERAL GRAND PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
SEVERAL USED PIANOLA PIANOS AT \$300 UP.
Southern California Music Company
332-4 Broadway
Main 1500
Stores at Riverside—Santa Ana—San Diego—San Bernardino

Protect Yourself
Ask for ORIGINAL GENUINE
Horlick's Malted Milk
The Food Drink for all Ages—Others are Imitations
BEFORE YOU GO EAST AGAIN
We suggest that you call at the nearest Salt Lake Route Ticket Office and learn of the excellent train service and scenic attractions of that popular way to the East through Salt Lake City.
You may go either first class or in a tourist car in either of two limited trains, only three days from Los Angeles to Chicago—or over other routes in through sleepers over the Rocky Mountains.
It matters not where or how you wish to go, there is no way better than via the
SALT LAKE ROUTE
The Way to the East
Information and tickets at 601 So. Spring Street, and First St. Station, Los Angeles.

New Sixty-Six
You that we do not rated claim when greatest 4-cylinder today.
er than ever—now ny added features ments. This car most that can be ar for the money.
te this car
Hinders Co.
h Hope
ners

for Evening Wear "Valcourt" an ARROW COLLAR 2 for 25c.
"—the Store with a Conscience."

for Evening Wear "Valcourt" an ARROW COLLAR 2 for 25c.
"—the Store with a Conscience."

The Salt Lake Route
via Santa Fe
A good dinner
A comfortable evening
A sound sleep
Then San Francisco
Santa Fe City Office, 324 So. Spring St. Phone 69517 - Main 738

Classified Liners.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION—
CHRISTIAN OFFER: EXPERIENCED TEACHERS
for organ and piano. 1000 Broadway, 10th floor.
WANTED—ALTON FOR QUARTET WORK. TUES-
DAY and Friday, 402 N. W. A. Bldg.

MINING—
JAN. IRVING & CO. GOLD MINING AND AS-
SAYING. 1000 Broadway, 10th floor. Phone 4871.
ACME ASSAY OFFICE, 100 N. SPRING, GOLD,
SILVER, IRON, COPPER, LEAD, ZINC, AND
ALL OTHERS. 100 N. SPRING, 10th floor.

MANICURING—CHIROPODY—
FACIAL MASSAGE, CHIROPODY, MANICURE,
NEWLY FITTED BOOTS, SHOE REPAIRING, BATH-
ING, SHAVING, 100 N. SPRING, 10th floor.
GILBERT KATE MANICURE PARLOR, 100 N. SPRING,
10th floor. Manicure, facial and hair dressing.

FACE MASSAGE AND HAIR TREATMENTS. Well-
known old system and new. 100 N. SPRING, 10th
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VERY few people
with their nervous system. Reaction, excite-
ment and worry have a direct effect upon the
bowels. Everybody has had that experience. There-
fore, such a temporary interference needs a gentle stim-
ulation and NOT a powerful, drastic purgative which pro-
duces your nervous system, puts you into the chronic class and
causes an irremediable injury.

CONSTIPATION, due to nervous irritability, requires a remedy
which will give quick action within an hour or so after taking; causes
no further discomfort; is harmless and gentle. There is such a remedy.
MUSTEROLE JAMES WATSON, the Natural Stimulant; to be taken at any
time on an empty stomach; is tampered with promptly. **REMEMBER!**

**Your Bowels are Governed
by Your Nerves**

THE CENTURY CO.
announces

T. TEMBAROM
the new novel by
Frances Hodgson Burnett

Picture by Chapin
Price \$1.40 net, postage 12 cents

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WHOLEBONE
NO PAIN

MANY HEROES ARE PENSIONED.

Carnegie Trustees Award
Thousands of Dollars.

Angelino Who Saved Girl Is
Among Those Aided.

Silver, Bronze and Gold
Medals Distributed.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 31.—Nearly
100,000 is disbursed to heroes or
their relatives by the Carnegie Hero
Fund Commission in its report, made
public today. The commission dis-
tributes immediately, \$31,000 in
awards of \$2000 and \$1000. There
are sixteen awards of \$2000 and
thirty-nine of \$1000. The remainder
is in awards consisting of pensions
ranging from \$20 to \$85 a month,
and in cash sums under \$1000. In
every award a medal is given, either
bronze, silver or gold. In a few in-
stances only a medal was awarded.
The highest award, consisting of a
gold medal and \$200 in cash money,
goes to Charles N. Wright, a mer-
chant of Highlands, N. C., who, with
William L. Dillard, a ferryman from the
same place, helped to save R.
Augustus Baty, a carpenter, from a
fall down a precipice of that place,
May 14, 1911.

Baty had fallen from the summit
of Whitefish Mountain at Pool's Rock
and rolled 150 feet down an almost
vertical cliff, and lodged against a
small bush, two inches from the brink
of a precipice. Dillard and Wright
of his body hanging over the edge.

Wright and Dillard started down
the vertical cliff, and by a series of
inequalities in the rock to support
them. Wright reached a small bush
just above Baty, and wrapping his
arm about this, drew Baty back from
the ledge to where Dillard, who had
not descended so far, was able to
reach him. The two men hauled
Baty, who was deliciously fifteen feet
along the bare face of the cliff with-
in eighteen inches of the edge, to
where a rope could be lowered to
them from above. The rescue took
two hours and thirty minutes.

THE OTHER AWARDS:
Patrick White, No. 438 East Broad-
way, Butte, Mont., bronze medal and
\$1000, as needed. Rescued Andrew
L. Leininger, a boy, from electric
shock, Butte, July 7, 1912.

Daniel D. Casley, Ryder, N. D., sil-
ver medal. Saved Albert G. Brosse
from suffocation in a wet, Ryder, N.
D., December 16, 1910.

Roy W. Hubbard, No. 1915 Oregon
avenue, Butte, Mont., bronze medal
and \$1000 toward liquidating his in-
debtedness. Attempted to save Peter
Peterson, Butte, Mont., January 27,
1911; from drowning. Saved
Oliver A. Bray, No. 578 West Eleventh
street, Sioux Falls, S. D., silver
medal and \$1000, as needed. Saved
Lemuel M. Purcell, No. 348 South
Giles street, Los Angeles, Cal., bronze
medal and \$1000, as needed. Saved
Sadie L. Thelma B. and Ona L.
Pence from being run over by a train,
Reno, Nev., November 2, 1908.

R. Frederick Dayton, (deceased),
(widow) Battle Creek, Alberta, silver
medal and \$1000, as needed. Saved
John C. Schlichtkecht, the 420-a-
week clerk of the Washburn Crosby
company, who is charged with having
saved \$3000 of his employer's money
in high living, within six months,
pleaded not guilty today. In default
of \$10,000 bail, Schlichtkecht went
back to the Tombs to await trial.

LOSE LIVES FOR A PET.
Wilmette Couple Trapped in Burn-
ing House Where They Rushed to
Save Dog.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Grafton Ste-
vens and his wife, wealthy residents
of Wilmette, a suburb, were burned
to death today, seeking to save a pet
dog. Returning from the home of
friends, they found their house on
which the dog had been locked, in
flames. Both rushed into the house
and were trapped when the roof col-
lapsed.

Stevens, a consulting engineer, and
his wife were of the same age, 33
years, and were born and brought up
in the same town, Charles City, Iowa.

NEWFOUNDLAND ELECTION.
ST. JOHN'S (N. F.), Oct. 31.—
Speaker Warren of the House of As-
sembly was defeated in the quadren-
nial election yesterday by Business
Manager Grimes of the Fishermen's
Union, allied with the opposition
party, headed by Sir Robert Bond. The
vote was: Grimes, 571; Warren, 457.
Grimes is a Socialist.

STEAM SHOVEL FINDS BODY.
Headless Corpse of Cleveland Boy
Is Uncovered by the Machine in
Gravel Pit.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
CLEVELAND (O.), Oct. 31.—The
body of John Sobosak, 9 years old,
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points on the Lincoln highway, towns and vil-
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celebration are being held, with those men
who have backed the project in the
Lincoln memorial highway route
speaking to the school children.

The most elaborate programme for
the day was at Grand Island, where a
double parade in honor of the open-
ing of the highway and to unveil
the soldiers' monument in the city
was held. At many other towns along
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WAKE UP AT CHEYENNE.
CHEYENNE (Wyo.), Oct. 31.—
Cities and towns throughout Wyo-
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this evening the designation of the
Lincoln memorial highway route
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President of Defunct Louisiana In-
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Getting Better.

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Daughter of Admiral Evans Is Al-
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(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
ELLSWORTH (Me.) Oct. 31.—
[Exclusive Dispatch.] Virginia Simms
Evans Sewall of Washington and Bar-
Harbor, was granted a divorce to-
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Admiral Robley Evans. Custody of
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Smith Academy Boys at St. Louis
Give up Suffragette Tactics After
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Correct diet is essential. Abstain from tea
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SCOTT'S EMULSION makes new blood free
from the poisonous products which irritate the
joints and muscles; its medicinal force relieves
the enlarged, stiffened joints; and more,
SCOTT'S EMULSION stimulates the forces to
expel the poisonous acids by its con-
centrated nourishing properties.

Physicians everywhere prescribe
Scott's Emulsion for rheumatism.

Curb on Monopoly.

(Continued from First Page.)

The way in which we are growing.
The period of greatest development
in this movement occurred in the face
of the Sherman law and prior to 1894,
when it first was sought to make it
an active agency for the government.

The movement has been de-
manding that law shall protect their
rights from the encroachment of the
organized few. Government or so-
ciety is concerned with these tre-
mendous industrial units on several
different angles. What effect have
these gigantic concentrations had up-
on the question of representative gov-
ernment and its perpetuity? Is there
danger of the child becoming greater
than the parent? What guards must
the State throw about itself so that
powerful government may not be
subverted by the greed of man?

The economic aspects of the prob-
lem, the fair, just attitude of the
government in capital invested and
men interested in and directing these
great enterprises, as well as to the
public at large, and what shall be
done to preserve freedom of oppor-
tunity for business, is the problem to
which Congress will address itself in
the immediate future.

This problem reaches down to the
fundamentals of government itself; it
has the greatest minds of the State
generation and the next. In its solu-
tion there is a call to all upstanding,
thinking, patriotic men to aid in pre-
serving conditions which shall safe-
guard the liberties of men, and that
there may be no industrial freedom
founded in this country which shall
enable our children to be men—not
slaves, either to an industrial hier-
archy or to a governmental despo-
tism.

ALFONSO RECEIVES WILLARD.
King of Spain Announces He Will
Raise Legation at Washington to the
Rank of an Embassy.

(BY CABLE AND A. P. TO THE TIMES.)
MADRID, Oct. 31.—The first
United States Ambassador to Spain,
Col. Joseph E. Willard of Virginia,
was received today by King Alfonso.
The Ambassador and his staff were
escorted to the palace by a detach-
ment of the Royal Guard. Ambassa-
dor Willard later in the day called on
Premier Dato and the principal mem-
bers of the Spanish royal family. The
Madrid newspapers today publish long
articles referring to the cordial rela-
tions between the United States and
Spain and commenting favorably up-
on the elevation of the American Leg-
ation to an Embassy.

King Alfonso, in reply to Ambassa-
dor Willard's greeting, announced
his decision to raise the Spanish Leg-
ation at Washington to the rank of
an Embassy. He also requested Ambassa-
dor Willard to convey to Presi-
dent Wilson the expression of his sin-
cere friendship and wishes for the
good fortune and prosperity of the
United States.

EMPEROR SEES GERARD.
POTSDAM (Germany), Oct. 31.—
Jama W. Gerard, the new American
Ambassador, was received in audi-
ence today by the German Emperor
at the Imperial Palace.

BRYAN SPEAKS FOR FIELDER.
Says Repudiation or Indorsement of
Policies of Wilson Are Only Issues
of Campaign.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
ELIZABETH (N. J.), Oct. 31.—
Repudiation or indorsement of the
policies of President Wilson was de-
clared today to be the issue in the
New Jersey campaign this year by
William J. Bryan in a speech here
in behalf of the Democratic candi-
date for Governor, James F. Fielder.
Secretary Bryan declared that in
the first year of his administration
President Wilson had set the country
free from frozen interests. He
added that campaigners for the
Republican party had made it a rule
to terrorize the people by telling them
that to tamper with the tariff was to
invite a panic. President Wilson, he
said, had proved this argument to be
false by a new tariff law which was
passed without any catastrophe.

Alluding to the pending currency bill,
Secretary Bryan declared that the
measure now before the Senate was a
"marvel of constructive legislation."
"In the old days when there was
change pending in the currency
question the Secretary of the Treas-
ury used to run up to Wall street,"
he said, "but now this has been
changed and we find the Secretary
at Washington protesting against any
change."

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SCOTT'S EMULSION stimulates the forces to
expel the poisonous acids by its con-
centrated nourishing properties.

Physicians everywhere prescribe
Scott's Emulsion for rheumatism.

EVERY DRUGGIST HAS IT.

METHODISTS' NEW POLICY.

Personal Evangelism Is the
Keystone of It.

Declares for Religious and
Social Uplift.

Committee Says Bible Should
Be in All Schools.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 31.—After
adopting a denominational policy by
a unanimous vote, the first national
convention of Methodist men who
has been in session here since Tues-
day, adjourned tonight after the late
audience had spent an hour in pray-
er for the success of the new move-
ment.

The convention was said to be the
largest semi-official Methodist meet-
ing ever held in America. More than
3000 accredited delegates from all
parts of the country, representing the
three and a quarter million mem-
bers of the denomination, were in
attendance, and practically all the officials of the
church were present.

The time and place for the con-
vention were left to the Execu-
tive Committee, Galveston, Tex., last
year. The convention was held in the
Indiana Convention hall, and the
convention met there in 1911.

When Dr. J. W. Van Cleave of Des-
 Moines, Ia., read a resolution of the
Business Committee, declaring, "We
believe the Bible should be in all
the public schools," the audience
arose, sang "America," and gave the
congratulatory salute amid much ap-
plause.

The convention, on a resolution pre-
sented by Dr. George Heber Jones, of
Des Moines, Iowa, voted to send a mes-
sage of felicitation to Viscount Chinda, Ja-
panese Minister at Washington, who
today is the birthday of the Emper-<

FOR SALE—

[illegible]

A dark, vertical, textured surface, possibly a book cover or a piece of wood, with a series of white circular marks along the right edge. The texture is grainy and uneven, with some lighter and darker patches. The white circular marks are evenly spaced and appear to be part of a binding or a decorative element.

[illegible]

DRESSMAKING— And Dreamakers.

[The page contains faint vertical text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the document.]

New Grape Fruit
Celery/roor
Chayotes

133-135 South Main Street.
Home A2232, F0487.

Some light Halloween picked up at Los Angeles.

A mystic occasion was celebrated last night as it has been every year since the center picture is Miss (photo.) Below are three of

CAPTAINS REIGNS
GATES, GHOSTS

The last night of the season pretty little pictures which you may find all over the city. The pictures were taken out of Pandora's box last night. It's very dramatic. Halloween, and also it's a good idea to get press all the year round for all sorts of things on Halloween. Sink the level of direct games. Some sheets most of the family had in the back yard to respect, Halloween, and from their families' views. You away in the twilight. Give false welcome past morning. Some of the most popular. Remember; auto move about in drunken circles.

(Continued on Second Page)

celebrated here or elsewhere. The club's fancy dress ball (John's) at the Women's Club.

THE HONORED.
The parties of the luncheon on the afternoon at Christmas Eve, November 5, by Mrs. J. A. Simpson of Union avenue, home of Gladys Moore, the bride-elect of Herbert E. Brown. A mound of pink Cecil Brunner roses peeping out of masses of greenery will form the centerpiece for the table, and extending from this will be festoons of broad, pink satin ribbons, ending in huge bows at either end of the table.

Cards adorned with hand-painted cupids will mark covers for Mrs. Simpson, Miss Moore, Mrs. J. A. Moore, Mrs. Rex Hardy, Mrs. Guy Boynton, Mrs. Stanley Lewis, Mrs. Jack Adams, Mrs. Frederick Hastings, Mrs. Rex Cochran, Mrs. Walter Wallace, Mrs. Frank Kidder, Miss Marjorie Metcalfe, of Downey, Mrs. Sarah Hanawalt, Miss Edith Miller, Margaret Miller, Mrs. J. A. Simpson and Miss Helen Smith.

range of \$90 in
lucurious Saint
Grands at \$100
on Player Piano
\$475 with the
and continue un-
significant Saint
Grands at \$100
Headquarters. These
at many of the
We can
suitable
in some

Geo.
St. Yvra in East
446
Steinway, Wm. R. Rothman,
Acolian Pipe Organs for the

[illegible]

Announcement is made by Mrs. C. L. Robertson of No. 141 80th Street, Michel street of the wedding, October 27, of her daughter, Miss Gertrude Robertson, and Eugene Bellamy of Pasadena. The service took place at their own little bungalow home at No. 619 Michigan avenue. At the conclusion of a honeymoon trip to San Francisco Mr. and Mrs. Bellamy

Steinway, Wurlitzer and Other Pianos and Pianola Player-Pianos.
Aeolian Pipe Organs for the Home. Headquarters for Victrola.

100

more than \$100.

THE right kind of man do well in TUNIS.

clan who officiated states that this is

Or A. M. Culver, 334 S. Spring St.

LETTERS TO
"THE TIMES."

(The Times prints strong, clear, bright exposures of letters on current subjects, thereby helping the public. Letters should be kept in sight. Please send them to the Times, 437-443 South Spring St., Los Angeles. Value is added to each letter by the simple expedient of its being printed. Letters are not published without the owner's request. All letters are subject to condensation and are subject to editorial revision.)

Go Back—For God's Sake Go Back!

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 31.—[To the Editor of The Times:] I am a temporary resident of Los Angeles, and expected to be a property owner of this city, but I have seen in many parts of the highly residence sections ball playing carried on on the streets in common. Although there is an ordinance against ball playing by either boys or men in the common streets and also there is a ball ground set apart for ball playing, yet they will not go there and I see crowds of ball players gathered on the residence streets whooping and yelling, battering the houses with their ball, endangering the peace and quiet of the people, and even striking ladies in the face with their ball as they pass on the streets.

I came to Los Angeles, a few months ago with the intention of investing my money in property, but seeing this wholesale violation of law and order, that I have personally witnessed, I have fully decided not to invest one dollar of my money in any city where law and order is winked at and the rights of our law-abiding citizens trampled under foot.

My father and family also, came here to invest, but the same reason has taken him back to his old home. I shall also leave on my return on the evening train.

I would frankly advise the law enforcers and the city officials of this city to enforce the ordinances and protect the rights of all of their citizens and property holders of Los Angeles.

If this is not done, Los Angeles will lose many of her jewels. Not only so, but she will lose multiplied millions of her needed capital to bring her to the front as one of the great cities of the United States.

God has done his part nobly. Let man not falter, but at once arise and go forth to a full completion of his duty, enforcing every ordinance that protects the property and the civil rights of her citizens and taxpayers. I shall return to my home in Michigan with no good report of Los Angeles.

W. DEHEART.

Fun.

GAY SPIRIT AT
CLERKS' PARTY.

POSTOFFICE EMPLOYEES ENJOY
DANCING AND GAMES.

Halloween Ball Interspersed With
Amusing Contests and Literary Ex-

ercises — Exciting When the
Women Roll Pumpkins for Prize.

Plenty of Ghosts and Witches.

Dancing, games and literary exer-

cises, with the spirit of Halloween

over all, made a full and delightful

programme for 150 postoffice clerks

and their ladies last evening at

Rutherford's assembly room, No.

1224 South Grand avenue. It was the

third annual gathering of the local

branch of the National Federation of

Postoffice Clerks.

The ballroom and parlors were

elaborately decorated with the em-

blems of Halloween ghosts, witches,

black cats, cornstalks and pumpkins.

Musical effects were used to make

the evening especially terrifying. Glar-

ing, electric eye shows from their

ladies faces, and some of them

with illuminating death.

Between the grand march and the

first waits there was an intermission

of thirty minutes, in which Senator

Waters gave an address on the sub-

ject of postal legislation. The other

features of the evening included a

solo by Edward Steach, a postal

chorus.

The most exciting and amusing

part of the evening was an old-

fashioned pumpkin-rolling contest for

the women. Each contestant held a

stick in her dainty hand and guided

the yellow spheres over the pump-

THE MARK OF GOOD CLOTHES KNOW US FOR BEST VALUES

"PLA-MATE" SHOES For Boys and Girls

—The ideal shoe for the feet of growing children—healthful, yet good-looking. A new shipment just received.



High Cut Button Shoes

In Patent Colt, Gun Metal
and Tan Russia Calf.
Sizes 5 to 8 Sizes 8½ to 12

\$2.00 \$2.25

Elkakin Shoes with Elk
soles, or White Nubuck
with leather soles.

Sizes 5 to 8 Sizes 8½ to 12

\$2.25 \$2.50

No matter how narrow or
wide your children's feet
may be, we can fit them.

Ankle Strap Pumps

Patent Colt, Gun Metal
Calf, Tan Russia Calf.

Sizes 5 to 8 Sizes 8½ to 12

\$1.75 \$2.00

Lace Shoes

Patent Colt, Gun Metal Calf,
Tan Russia Calf and Elkakin.

Sizes 5 to 8 Sizes 8½ to 12

\$1.75 \$2.00

We have a complete assort-
ment of Dress Shoes, Dancing
Pumps, Ballet Slippers,
Tennis Shoes, Barefoot Sand-
als and Leggings
for Boys and Girls.

Mail Orders
Given Careful
Attention

Harris & Frank
437-443 SOUTH SPRING ST.

Tale of the Tongue. A CID TEST FOR TRUTH IS TRIED.

OFFICER OF JUVENILE COURT
MAKES EXPERIMENT.

And, as Result, Little Moses Shub-
bins Will Be Kept in the Home, for
the Telltale Organ Showed a Really
and Truly Black Spot on It—It's a
New One to Him.

Leo Marden is the local Moses to
childland. All who are in trouble,
and are under 20, must go before
him to have their characters tested
and their troubles smoothed.

Many of them, with the facility of
young imaginations, will tell many
things not strictly true. Yesterday,
Marden, who is juvenile officer, in-
augurated a new and useful method
to discern those who admire the
habits of Ananias.

When a child has a set expression,
and what is forthcoming sounds lit-
tle plausible, Marden was at his wit's
confusion to think of some way to
make the erring one admit to lying.

On little Moses Shubbins, he tried
his new method yesterday. Moses is
a character, 10 years old, ragged and
crafty. Whenever he is caught, he
tells harrowing tales of having to live
in an unnumbered shack on Salt Lake
Terrace.

Now there is little truth to what
Moses tells, when in the mood or
pressed. Yesterday, the Moses of
childland outwitted him.

"Moses," said Marden, "after you
tell me your story, I want you to put
your tongue out so I can see if you
are telling a falsehood. If you are,
there will be a little black spot on
your tongue."

It was a new test to Moses, more
mysterious and dangerous than had
ever been threatened.

He tried his usual tale with much
half-truths; he hedged on the better
flights of his imagination, and withal,

told a fairly straight story. Marden
looked him squarely in the eye.

"Now, Moses," said Marden, "stick
out your tongue."
Moses looked at Marden in panic;
he looked at the window; then he
looked in the mirror.

"Come," said Marden, "stick
it out by just pressing it through his
closed teeth; just demonstration
enough to show that he had a tongue.
That was as far as he would exhibit
the member; so Moses will be kept
in the juvenile home."

SMILE NOT NEGOTIABLE.

Milliner Who Likes to See Happy
Faces Finds They Are Not Always
Behind Cashable Checks.

If there is one thing that Miss Julia
A. Truitt, a milliner, admires, it is
a pleasant smile. She saw one yes-
terday, a choice one on a patron who
purchased a \$20 hat and gave a check
in payment. He received \$11 in
change on the check, and Miss Truitt
has the check to keep for better or
for worse, for no one wants it.

The banks don't, because it is bad.
Miss Truitt doesn't, because it is an
unpleasant reminder.

But it isn't so much the money that
Miss Truitt rues as it is her lack of
faith in a smile. Smiles have been
her hobby. It was one of her little
maxims that a man who could smile
pleasantly generally had a good
heart.

When James Conran walked into
her shop on West Fifth street, Miss
Truitt attended him personally. He
smiled. It was a wide, jolly, gra-
cious, frank and innocent smile. Miss
Truitt smiled. She was glad to meet
such a smile.

The proprietor of the smile was
most pleasant. He was buying a
present for his wife, he said, some-
thing for a surprise on their wed-
ding anniversary, and he liked the
hat.

The price was agreeable, a love
note was tucked into the paradise
feathers, and, smiling, James Conran
walked out, leaving a happy and
contented milliner behind him.

The effect of the smile wore off
a few hours later when a messenger
from the bank announced that no
James Conran was the dictator of a
bank account. The smile was re-
ported to the police who are search-
ing for him.

Children's Shoes—Today

Saturday is always a gala
day at Staub's; it's Chil-
dren's Day.

We specialize on Chil-
dren's Footwear, built on
trim, sensible lasts that give
absolute satisfaction.

The little ones enjoy the
"looks" and "feel" of
Staub's Shoes—parents ap-
preciate their moderate
price and long service.

Expert Fitting Service.

Staub's
336 So. Broadway

"HANGTOWN" REVIVAL.

Native Sons' Carnival, to Be Held
in the Old Postoffice Building.

Promises to Be Big Success.

The old postoffice building at South
Grand avenue and Seventh street is
being transformed into a typical min-
ing town in canvas for the Native
Sons' carnival, which begins next
Monday night. The streets are laid
out with potted plants, and trees
mark the lanes and bypaths.

In the music hall there will be con-
tinuous performances. A number of
good acts from local vaudeville houses
will be presented each night, in ad-
dition to orchestra music and solo sing-
ers.

The advance sale of seats has been
large. Each night there will be spe-
cial attractions, and other clubs and
fraternal organizations have volun-
teered their services to make the
"Hangtown" entertainment a success.

Coulter Dry Goods Co.

—Home of Osmoor Mattresses. —McCall Patterns.

FOUNDED 1878

U. S. Postoffice Sub-Station W. U. Telegraph Branch American Express Branch

These Extra Specials Today Only

Whether you've immediate need or not for these articles, it will pay you to buy today—since the reductions hold good for Saturday only—and are very worth-while, indeed!

\$4.50 Blankets \$3.45
—beautiful, snow white, downy blankets; full size.....\$3.45

75c Pillows 50c Each
—guaranteed all first-hand feathers, free from dust, odor or vermin;
nothing but feathers in these pillows; each.....50c

\$30.00 Osmoors \$18.50
(This offer not limited to Saturday)—have you bought yours yet?
This big 60-lb. \$30 Osmoor at \$18.50? You spend a third of your life
in bed; why not be comfortable?.....\$18.50

\$1 Double Bed Sheets 85c
—torn size 81x99; heavy, double bed sheets; finished
with 2 and 1-inch hems; a wonderful value at.....85c

\$2 Comforts \$1.65
—full size; extra heavy; filled with clean white layer
cotton; light and dark serviceable colors.....\$1.65

\$10 Auto Robes \$7.50
—our leader, the Gengarry; a heavy robe, in pretty plaid
with gray, brown, green, navy or black back.....\$7.50

22½c Pillow Cases 17½c
—torn size 50x24½; note the extra size; Coulter's Special
brand; soft finish.....17½c

Single 70c Sheets 55c
—torn size 63x99; Coulter's Special; extra long.....55c

\$1.25 Longcloth 95c Piece
—36 inches wide; put up in 12-yard pieces; not
mill ends.....95c

20c Wool Finish Challis 12½c
—30-inch wool finished challis; small, neat ap-
pares, dots and stripes; some bordered designs,
too.....12½c

25c Crepes 17½c
—30 inches wide; white and colored grounds; for
housegowns and dresses; all new colors and pat-
terns; colored stripes and Bulgarian designs 17½c

Bring the "Kiddies" to Coulter's Today to See Our Display of Worthy Toys

With more coming all the while! The Third Floor Toy Section will be a place of joy for every little boy or girl in Los Angeles from now on, until Santa Claus finds new owners for the clever toys that are assembled here!

There Are Dolls Enough

—to give every little girl in Los Angeles at least one
—character dolls, baby dolls, kid body dolls, celluloid,
stockinette—dressed and undressed; all of them un-
breakable (a feature to consider.)

Kewpie Dolls
—here in every size from the tiny
little fellows at 25c up to big ones
at five dollars.

Kewpie Outfits
—the cunningest little sets you can
imagine—sweaters, caps, mufflers,
shirts, etc., from 10c to 50c.

Doll Shoes and Stockings
—too, at all prices.
—Toys, Third Floor—

Wheeled Goods
—boys (girls, too) will go wild over
these things—they're not simply toys,
they are useful and durable. Baby
carriages, doll carriages, automobile
roadsters, autocycles, iron and rubber
tired; Pullman autos, with a spare wire
wheel, just like the newest motor cars
—and tops and windshields; locomotive
tricycles, rocking horses, coasters
—an endless array of the finest
wheeled goods, all reasonably priced.

Handsome Coats for Street and Evening Wear

All that Fashion has decreed good will be found here, in profusion. And the prices which prevail are a pleasant surprise to women who have grown accustomed to hearing higher figures quoted on no better qualities!

Infants' Hose at ½
Broken sizes in silk
and wool (pink and
blue only); wool
with silk heel and
toe, in sky, pink and
cardinal, a few black
and tan;
some cotton
hose, too;
values to 35c
at Half.

Evening Coats
—in broadcloth, shirred trimming on
collars and cuffs; the butterfly effects;
gathered back models; trimmed in vel-
vets, plush and fur; \$27.50 to.....\$40

Long Street Coats
—in dark shades; broadcloths
in all good colors.....\$37.50

Brocaded Plush Coats
—and velvets or crush plushes in garnet,
taupe, mole, Copenhagen and black; trim-
med in fur or plush.....\$27.50 to \$120

—Hosiery, Main Floor—
—Garments, Second Floor—

Fur Sets That Will Please Little Folks

The gift of a fur set to some youngster of your acquaintance will be a lasting and worthwhile remembrance. Why not select here, where assortments are complete, and where prices are extremely reasonable?

Children's Sets
—in Coney, taupe, white, brown; in imitation ermine;
small, \$2 to \$10.50; large, \$10.50 to \$27.50.
—Mouffins in larger sets, silver, gray, brown; \$2 to
\$18.50.

White Thibet Sets
—curly or straight fur; \$12.50 to \$18.50.

Neck and Scarf Pieces
—in ermine and summer ermine thibet, \$8.50 to
\$15.50.
—Children's Wear, Second Floor—

Men's Outing Flannel Garments
Pajamas and nightgowns, in every conceivable
style that is in good taste. Prices are reasonable,
beginning at \$1. Some novelties for out-of-door
sleepers, too, with hoods.
—Men's Furnishings, South Aisle—

Two Household Appliances Reduced

Our demonstrator will be more than glad to explain to you all about the convenience, cleanliness, and real economy of these famous "Hotpoint" electrical household appliances, all of which are on display now in the South Aisle, Main Floor. Two Saturday Specials follow herewith; take advantage of them:

\$6.50 El Grillo, \$5.00
EL GRILLO. Glowing elec-
tric grill. Broils, boils, fries,
toasts. Use on dining table or
wherever there are electric
lights. Price, \$5.00.

\$4 El Tostovo, \$3.50
EL TOSTOVO. Combina-
tion electric toaster and stove.
Makes toast in less than a min-
ute. Highly nickel plated.
Price, \$3.50.

El Grillo
215-229 South Broadway—224-228 South Hill Street

BAKER'S COCOA Is Good Cocoa



Of fine quality, made from carefully
selected high-grade cocoa beans,
skillfully blended, prepared by a per-
fect mechanical process, without the
use of chemicals or dyes. It contains
no added potash, possesses a delicious
natural flavor, and is of great food value.

Booklet of Choice Recipes sent free

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.
Established 1789
Dorchester, Mass.

Cities and Towns South of Tehachepi's Top—Los Angeles County News.

HALLOWEEN IS OBSERVED.

Pasadenans Enjoy a Night of Riotous Pleasure.

Country Clubs Scenes of Gay Social Events.

New Municipal Market Retains Its Popularity.

PASADENA, Nov. 1.—Halloween was celebrated in Pasadena last night with more enthusiasm than for years. The parties were legion. Groceries could scarcely supply enough pumpkins for jack-o'-lanterns, and fantastic costumes were worn on every hand. Societies divided to attend a number of elaborate dances. That at the

Altadena Country Club probably presented the most dancing scene. The order of the occasion was that all should attend a party at the Altadena Country Club. The club was aglow with lights and the interior decorated as befits a Halloween party. The dancing took place. The dances circled about an immense pumpkin which, as the music ceased, slowly opened and disclosed a wealth of favors. The party at the Valley Hunt Club was a smooth affair. Overalls and aprons were worn. The attendance there also was about 150 persons, and there were many delightful surprises on the program. The interior of the clubhouse was daintily decorated with every color of the rainbow. At the Pasadena Country Club no attempt was made to carry out a fancy costume affair, but many of the society people of the city attended a party given by Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin W. Hahn at their new home, corner of Villa and Santa Anita avenues. The grounds constitute a small "paradise" and the party took the form of a "building bee" invitations were given on "butcher's brown" wrapping paper and the costumes worn were suitable to a huckling bee, how-

ever, in which there was more pleasure than huckling, and the decorations were elaborate and beautiful. The yard surrounding the house was gay with Japanese lanterns, hung under the oak trees, and there was a vaudeville entertainment for the guests. About 250 attended. The Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association joined in giving a Hoosier barn party at the Y. M. C. A. building, and it was largely attended. The young women wore sunbonnets and aprons, and the men overalls and jumpers. There was special music and Halloween games were enjoyed. St. Andrew's Society of the Catholic Church gave an enjoyable party at the Shakespeare Club, which was attended by about thirty. The Algonquin Club, which also is to give a party there, will hold it tonight, and although one day late, it will be none the less enjoyable. Waldo Ong of this city gave a party at the Pasadena High School, where a rally took place, as a demonstration of the faith the pupils have in the school. The school was decorated with bunting and the party took the form of a "building bee" invitations were given on "butcher's brown" wrapping paper and the costumes worn were suitable to a huckling bee, how-

GRINDING OUT NEW LAWS.

South Pasadena Trustees Have a Busy Evening Voting on Various Measures—Short News Stories.

SOUTH PASADENA, Oct. 31.—Several ordinances were passed last evening by the Board of Trustees. The name of that portion of Buena Vista street between Garfield avenue on the east and the westerly line of the Hardison tract was changed to Mill street, in response to a request from the property owners, and condemnation proceedings were ordered for the purpose of obtaining the land necessary for a small park which the residents of Onocota Park desire. After the proceedings have been brought by the City Attorney in the Superior Court, the park will be improved by the city and the property owners of that vicinity are extremely anxious that the work be done as soon as possible. The fiscal year was also definitely changed to correspond with the demand of the State Comptroller, who wishes that all municipalities of the State have a uniform fiscal year, to simplify his work and report. The year is now from July 1 to June 30 next.

First reading was given to the ordinance fixing the conditions of sale of delinquent taxes. The most important provision is that the sale of the property shall be for cash and the extension of time from one to five years for the redemption of property sold for taxes.

The Philanthropic class of the Baptist Church entertained the Baraca class with a masquerade. All-Halloween party, this evening at the home of Mrs. Ramona and Aloha Washburn, No. 1509 Oxley street. The rooms given over to the affair were decorated with bunting and the party took the form of a "building bee" invitations were given on "butcher's brown" wrapping paper and the costumes worn were suitable to a huckling bee, how-

MARKET IS POPULAR.

The new municipal market at its second day's business yesterday attracted an even larger crowd than the first day. The market was opened at 10 o'clock and the business was brisk. The market is popular.

INCOME TAX OPERATIVE.

Much interest has been expressed in the last few days in Pasadena over the income tax, which becomes effective this morning, and bankers are busy with a constant inquiry as to the provisions of the law. The First National Bank announced yesterday that it has just received a large supply of pamphlets in which the provisions of the law are summarized in a brief manner. These it will distribute today to all who call at the bank.

CITY BRIEFS.

Following the complaint of the police that last night a minor, the City Commission yesterday revoked the restaurant liquor license of John F. Ennis, who conducts a cafe on Main street. A new altar, cross, vases for the baptistry, six memorial windows and altar hangings will be dedicated at a meeting held at the home of Mrs. Edward Harvey, Mrs. J. H. Freeman was named president; Mrs. Bookman, secretary, and Mrs. N. C. Thompson, treasurer.

BRINGS GROWERS THE CASE.

Celery Prices Soar on Account of the Shortage of the Crop in the East. SANTA ANA, Oct. 31.—Celery growers of Orange county are going to have coin of the realm coming their way this winter. Reports received by the Celery Growers' Association, which has its headquarters at Wintersburg, indicate that prices are going to be good. Owing to the dry weather in the East the crop there has been shortened, and there is already a good demand for celery. Shipments could be made now at good figures, but the association is not ready to begin the harvest, and will not be until the last of November. Some of the celery would be ready for shipment now, but it is not for the fact that the early product has been damaged by worm pests.

NEWS BRIEFS.

The Anaheim Business Men's Association is the name of a new incorporation, articles of which were filed today. Glancing at the name, one might think the merchants of Anaheim had formed a sister organization of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association. That is not the case. The new corporation is formed by five Japanese, who have incorporated so that the anti-alien law cannot touch them. The company is capitalized for \$20,000, of which \$2500 is paid in.

THE DIVORCE ACTION OF DR. ROCKWELL.

The divorce action of Dr. Rockwell R. Robinson, a Los Angeles dentist, was today ordered by Judge to Los Angeles on the motion of the defendant, Alice Maude Robinson, whose answer alleges that Dr. Robinson had his mind so completely deranged through a secret society that he is said to practice strange rites.

THE GROWING COUNTRY'S BUSINESS IS EMPHASIZED BY THE OCTOBER MONTH.

The growing country's business is emphasized by the October month. School warrants total \$78,400.84 and other warrants \$71,335.03. Last October there were 535 warrants, totaling \$32,100. This October there are 864 warrants. In the county treasury is \$283,213.98, of which about half is good roads money.

NEW STATION ESTABLISHED.

Long Beach Listed Among Storm-Warning Points.

Friends of Deposed Pastor Will Establish Church.

City Council Approves Application for Pleasure Pier.

LONG BEACH, Oct. 31.—Long Beach will hereafter be one of the 25 storm-warning stations of the United States, which are scattered over the Pacific and Atlantic and Gulf coasts and along the Great Lakes, and warning to give due warning of weather conditions to mariners.

The flag for this department arrived this morning from Washington, having been ordered by Forecaster Carpenter of the Los Angeles bureau. The flag, or rather two banners and a pennant, is a white banner with a red cross and a red pennant with a white cross. The banners are 40 feet long and the pennant is 10 feet long. The banners are 40 feet long and the pennant is 10 feet long. The banners are 40 feet long and the pennant is 10 feet long.

A red pennant shown alone is a general warning to small craft; used above a square red flag with black center indicates northeasterly winds; same flag shown over a white pennant indicates southeasterly winds; two square red flags with black centers indicate a hurricane and a warning to all craft to seek land or harbor shelter. The station is expected to be of great aid to seamen on this coast, as it has proved invaluable on other coasts.

INDEPENDENT CHURCH.

The new Independent Presbyterian Church, composed in the main of friends of Rev. O. H. L. Mason, will hold their first church services Sunday morning at Chapel Hall. "God's promise to the Faithful Church" will be the subject of the sermon to be preached by Rev. E. C. Jacks, the acting pastor. The church announced yesterday that it has received a large supply of pamphlets in which the provisions of the law are summarized in a brief manner. These it will distribute today to all who call at the bank.

CITRUS EXPERT PASSES AWAY.

H. K. SNOW OF OXNARD DIES AFTER BRIEF ILLNESS.

He Achieved State Fame When He Was Sent to Washington by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce to Lobby for an Increased Tariff on Citrus Fruits.

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MANY HEATERS ARE SOLD.

Two Hundred Thousand Purchased by Growers at an Enormous Cost.

POMONA, Oct. 31.—The several agencies here for the sale of orchard heaters report the sales of about 200,000 of the different types of heaters. These represent an outlay of about \$150,000. The Pomona Fruit Growers' Association has its date book filled and distributed 400,000 gallons or forty carloads of fuel oil to be burned in the heaters when Jack Frost tries to break any record in Pomona again the coming winter.

While none of the local citrus fruit growers are looking for a cold winter, in fact, all signs point to a mild season, nevertheless, they do not propose to be caught napping, and are fortifying themselves to cope with any emergency. Numerous large fuel distillate storage tanks are being filled to their capacities by the different fruit associations, and many individual growers have supplied storage tanks on their ranches, and these have been all filled so that there will be no scarcity of fuel, if it is needed.

NEWS BRIEFS.

Building Inspector Cowles reports that the building permit for the new range at the Pomona Fairgrounds, number issued in September, and most of these are for residences. There is a general improvement in business conditions with the nearing of winter and the prospects of a good crop of oranges.

Wishing to take every precaution the Board of Education has temporarily closed two of the seventh-grade rooms at the Hamilton-avenue school because of two mild cases of scarlet fever with which two of the pupils, Bertram Rogers and Sidney Rogers, are afflicted. There are some other light cases reported and City Health Officer Will Holmes is taking every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease. All of the pupils in the Hamilton-avenue and Kaufman schools, where one or two light cases have been reported, are being carefully watched.

The season at the Chino Valley beet sugar factory is continuing active and many carloads of beets are being received daily. The factory is having one of the most successful runs in its history. The beet season here has been one of the most successful in the history of the industry. The beet season here has been one of the most successful in the history of the industry.

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AGED COUPLE BELIEVED LOST.

Denuded Mountains Show Signs of a Tragedy.

Bodies of Deer Found in Path of Flames.

Systematic Fight Proposed in Support of Bonds.

SAN BERNARDINO, Oct. 31.—Did two aged people lose their lives in the forest fire of last Sunday night which swept the Little Oxnard and Cucamonga watersheds? That is the question the forest ranger is trying to solve, and they fear that two burned bodies may be found.

The foundation for the year's hunt has been laid. The remains of a burned house, which have been found in one of the canyons up which the flames raced at almost race-horse speed, are the only evidence of the tragedy. A search of the immediate vicinity of where the house and remains of the buggy were found has failed to reveal any bodies, but the ranger is hopeful that the bodies will be found at a higher elevation. The ranger is hopeful that the bodies will be found at a higher elevation. The ranger is hopeful that the bodies will be found at a higher elevation.

Something of mystery surrounds the case. So far as the search has proceeded, no one has been heard of who has been lost a rig, nor has anyone been heard of as being missing. It is believed that the bodies of the aged couple may have been living alone in the canyon for a day's outing. The bodies of the aged couple may have been living alone in the canyon for a day's outing. The bodies of the aged couple may have been living alone in the canyon for a day's outing.

TWO RANGERS WITH A SMALL FORCE

are still watching the fire. It is not believed there is any danger to the waterfalls. The bodies of the aged couple may have been living alone in the canyon for a day's outing. The bodies of the aged couple may have been living alone in the canyon for a day's outing. The bodies of the aged couple may have been living alone in the canyon for a day's outing.

BOND ISSUE PROPOSED.

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DAILY EASTERN CITRUS MARKET QUOTATIONS

[BY DIRECT WIRE]
NEW YORK BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Oct. 31.
[Exclusive Dispatch.] Three cars Valentias sold.
Market is unchanged. Weather, fair.
VALENCIA.
Old Mission, Chapman

[illegible]

KEES—(Furnished by Cudahy Packing Company)
No. 1 steaks, 17½ lb.; medium steaks, 17¼ lb.; No. 2 steaks, 16½ lb.
No. 1, 18 lb.; medium, 14½ lb. per kind quarters
14; fore quarters, 11 lb.; knoeber, 11; good hula, 10; No. 2 hula, 9; short loin, 21; rib bone joint, 21; No. 2 ribs, 11; No. 1 ribs, 10; No. 2 ribs, 10; 14; rib, 10; No. 1, 8-rib chux, 14; do, 7-rib chux, 14; ribs, medium, 13; cow ribs, 13; loin butter, 14½; short chux, 11; full chux, 10½; do, knoebers 10½; triangler, 9; do, knoeber, 9; plates, 9; do, 9.

pigs, fresh, 30; do. frozen, 20; shoulder, clove
 15; boned chuck, 12; shanks, 2; Shank steak, 15
 whole hanks, 10; do., fat of, 10; best neck, 5
 10; fat, 10; tripe, 10; tripe, 10; do. frozen, 10
 10; tripe, 10; tripe, 10; tripe, 10; tripe, 10
 10; cooked tripe, 6; cleaned tripe, 2; hearts, 7
 livers, fresh, 7; do. frozen, 5; ox tails, fresh, 5
 each, 7; do. frozen, 5; brains, each, 9; kidneys, each, 8; test. each, 10; heads (barbecue)

LAMP—Lamb, plain, 15; do. cand. 12½; lamb
 racks, 18; trimmed lamb, 27; fore quarters, 15
 11; hind quarters, lamb, 16; loins, 18; legs, 14
 shoulder and breast, 10½; No. 2 lamb, 12.

VEAL—100 lbs. and under, 15; 101 to 120 lbs.
 14½; 121 to 140 lbs., 14; 141 to 160 lbs., 13½

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

18.00 ton; Wilmington Table. 50. 15.00 ton;
ground 60. 12.00 ton; do. 100. 11.50 ton;
ice cream. 30. 10.00 ton;
do. 9.50 10. 10.00 ton;
do. 100. 10.00 ton;
hide. 167. 6.50 ton; Kansas. do. 100. 10.00 ton;
V. F. 30-6. 2.90 ton; do. 30-2. 2.00 Purty.
2-28. 2.00 Seal. 35-2. 1.35 Wyandotte. 62-3. 2.00
3-3. bale. 64-51. 3.25 bale. 23-3. 2.25 bale;
do. 20-3. 2.00 bale;
do. 20-3. 2.00 bale;
male: Riverside or Perfection. 36-1. 2.25 bale;
30-6. 2.25 bale; 15-10. 2.25 bale; ice cream. 20-3. 2.00 bale; Ashland Dairy. 30. 28.00 ton; Lunn
30-6. 4.00 bale; kiln dried. 50. 28.00 ton; Lunn
do. 30-6. 4.00 bale; Gunpowder. 30-3. 2.00 ton;
 assorted: Miscellaneous all White Crystal. 30-3.
30. 30. 30. 15-6. 1.15 can (One case free
with 5.) Shaker. 24 pags. 1.90; Sunflower. 30-

SUGAR—Prices quoted below are for Los Angeles; country sugar is 6¢ higher; Colton city list is 7¢ higher; Colton country list is 17½¢ higher.
Prices are based on sacks; bls., add 10¢; ¼ bls., add 2½¢; ⅛ bls., add 12¢.
No. 1, 10-12 cants per sack, 15 lbs. Havdram, \$8.00; standard cane, \$2.20; standard berry, 20¢; cuban (sacks), \$4.65; cuban (25-lb. boxes), \$4.68; sandy, same as No. 1, powdered, \$9.00; No. 2, \$4.30; No. 3, \$4.00; Golden C, \$3.00; D, \$2.50; E, \$2.00; F, \$1.50; Dominican, No. 1, \$4.00; Superior, 7x powdered, bls., \$9.00; Superior, 7x, powdered, \$8.00.

[illegible]

barley	.....	3.70	3.80	4.10
corn, yellow	.....	3.70	3.80	4.45
corn, white	.....	3.80	3.90	4.20
oats	.....	3.70	3.80	4.45
rye	.....	3.70	3.80	4.45

LOCAL GRAIN EXCHANGE—The following prices were posted at the Los Angeles Grain Exchange yesterday: Wheat, mid contn. 1.00@1.02 1/2; blue contn. 1.05@1.07 1/4; 1974-1975, 1.02 1/4@1.03 1/4; northern, 1.06@1.07 1/4; 1974-1975, 1.06@1.07 1/4; corn, yellow, 3.70@3.75; white, 3.80@3.85; oats, 3.70@3.75; rye, 3.70@3.75; barley, 3.70@3.75; sorghum, 3.70@3.75. Reported quotations were as follows (in cents): wheat, 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; 10; 11; 12; 13; 14; 15; 16; 17; 18; 19; 20; 21; 22; 23; 24; 25; 26; 27; 28; 29; 30; 31; 32; 33; 34; 35; 36; 37; 38; 39; 40; 41; 42; 43; 44; 45; 46; 47; 48; 49; 50; 51; 52; 53; 54; 55; 56; 57; 58; 59; 60; 61; 62; 63; 64; 65; 66; 67; 68; 69; 70; 71; 72; 73; 74; 75; 76; 77; 78; 79; 80; 81; 82; 83; 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90; 91; 92; 93; 94; 95; 96; 97; 98; 99; 100; 101; 102; 103; 104; 105; 106; 107; 108; 109; 110; 111; 112; 113; 114; 115; 116; 117; 118; 119; 120; 121; 122; 123; 124; 125; 126; 127; 128; 129; 130; 131; 132; 133; 134; 135; 136; 137; 138; 139; 140; 141; 142; 143; 144; 145; 146; 147; 148; 149; 150; 151; 152; 153; 154; 155; 156; 157; 158; 159; 160; 161; 162; 163; 164; 165; 166; 167; 168; 169; 170; 171; 172; 173; 174; 175; 176; 177; 178; 179; 180; 181; 182; 183; 184; 185; 186; 187; 188; 189; 190; 191; 192; 193; 194; 195; 196; 197; 198; 199; 200; 201; 202; 203; 204; 205; 206; 207; 208; 209; 210; 211; 212; 213; 214; 215; 216; 217; 218; 219; 220; 221; 222; 223; 224; 225; 226; 227; 228; 229; 230; 231; 232; 233; 234; 235; 236; 237; 238; 239; 240; 241; 242; 243; 244; 245; 246; 247; 248; 249; 250; 251; 252; 253; 254; 255; 256; 257; 258; 259; 260; 261; 262; 263; 264; 265; 266; 267; 268; 269; 270; 271; 272; 273; 274; 275; 276; 277; 278; 279; 280; 281; 282; 283; 284; 285; 286; 287; 288; 289; 290; 291; 292; 293; 294; 295; 296; 297; 298; 299; 300; 301; 302; 303; 304; 305; 306; 307; 308; 309; 310; 311; 312; 313; 314; 315; 316; 317; 318; 319; 320; 321; 322; 323; 324; 325; 326; 327; 328; 329; 330; 331; 332; 333; 334; 335; 336; 337; 338; 339; 340; 341; 342; 343; 344; 345; 346; 347; 348; 349; 350; 351; 352; 353; 354; 355; 356; 357; 358; 359; 360; 361; 362; 363; 364; 365; 366; 367; 368; 369; 370; 371; 372; 373; 374; 375; 376; 377; 378; 379; 380; 381; 382; 383; 384; 385; 386; 387; 388; 389; 390; 391; 392; 393; 394; 395; 396; 397; 398; 399; 400; 401; 402; 403; 404; 405; 406; 407; 408; 409; 410; 411; 412; 413; 414; 415; 416; 417; 418; 419; 420; 421; 422; 423; 424; 425; 426; 427; 428; 429; 430; 431; 432; 433; 434; 435; 436; 437; 438; 439; 440; 441; 442; 443; 444; 445; 446; 447; 448; 449; 450; 451; 452; 453; 454; 455; 456; 457; 458; 459; 460; 461; 462; 463; 464; 465; 466; 467; 468; 469; 470; 471; 472; 473; 474; 475; 476; 477; 478; 479; 480; 481; 482; 483; 484; 485; 486; 487; 488; 489; 490; 491; 492; 493; 494; 495; 496; 497; 498; 499; 500; 501; 502; 503; 504; 505; 506; 507; 508; 509; 510; 511; 512; 513; 514; 515; 516; 517; 518; 519; 520; 521; 522; 523; 524; 525; 526; 527; 528; 529; 530; 531; 532; 533; 534; 535; 536; 537; 538; 539; 540; 541; 542; 543; 544; 545; 546; 547; 548; 549; 550; 551; 552; 553; 554; 555; 556; 557; 558; 559; 560; 561; 562; 563; 564; 565; 566; 567; 568; 569; 570; 571; 572; 573; 574; 575; 576; 577; 578; 579; 580; 581; 582; 583; 584; 585; 586; 587; 588; 589; 590; 591; 592; 593; 594; 595; 596; 597; 598; 599; 600; 601; 602; 603; 604; 605; 606; 607; 608; 609; 610; 611; 612; 613; 614; 615; 616; 617; 618; 619; 620; 621; 622; 623; 624; 625; 626; 627; 628; 629; 630; 631; 632; 633; 634; 635; 636; 637; 638; 639; 640; 641; 642; 643; 644; 645; 646; 647; 648; 649; 650; 651; 652; 653; 654; 655; 656; 657; 658; 659; 660; 661; 662; 663; 664; 665; 666; 667; 668; 669; 670; 671; 672; 673; 674; 675; 676; 677; 678; 679; 680; 681; 682; 683; 684; 685; 686; 687; 688; 689; 690; 691; 692; 693; 694; 695; 696; 697; 698; 699; 700; 701; 702; 703; 704; 705; 706; 707; 708; 709; 710; 711; 712; 713; 714; 715; 716; 717; 718; 719; 720; 721; 722; 723; 724; 725; 726; 727; 728; 729; 730; 731; 732; 733; 734; 735; 736; 737; 738; 7

1.50; alfalfa molasses, 1.25; granulated, 2.50; bone
 meal, 1.50; blood meal, 2.45; XXXX feed scraps,
 barley midds, 1.75; corn, white, 1.75; char-
 coal, 1.00; corn, yellow, 2.10; 20-
 lb bag, XXXX; corn, eastern white, 1.25; corn,
 yellow, 2.20; white large yellow corn, 2.15;
 milo, 2.00; kafir corn, 1.75; Karpian corn,
 2.00; Karpian, 2.15; corn, cracked, 1.50;
 1.45; XXXX feed, 1.50; alfalfa hay, 1.00;
 90-lb sack, 2.00; grit, granite, 60; sulfur, 8.15;
 feed oats, 2.00; white feed oats, 1.90; rolled
 oats, 1.90; feed meal, 2.25; cheap oats, 1.90; corn
 meal, 1.50; 100-lb sack, 1.60; 50-lb sack,
 1.60; shorts, 1.90; 1 wheat, 100-lb sack,
 1.60; wheat, cracked, 100-lb sack, 2.00; middlings,
 1.60; milo maize, 1.75; flaxseed oil cake meal, 1.50;
 60-42.50; constant cake or meal, 1.75, 37.00

OIL, L.P.T.	
tar oil, iron bids. and tank wagons.....	.09
tar oil, cases, 2-ss.....	.19
tar oil, cases, 2-ss.....	.20 1/2
tar oil, cases, 2-ss.....	.19
tar oil, cases, 2-ss.....	.19
M. & P. naphtha, cases, 2-ss.....	.20 1/2
and Crown gasoline, iron bids. and tank wagons.....	.14 1/2
and Crown gasoline, cases, 2-ss.....	.21 1/2
and Crown gasoline, cases, 2-ss.....	.21 1/2
M. Gasoline in cases.....	.04 1/2
gasine distillate, iron bids., drums and tank wagons.....	.09 1/2
gasine distillate, cases, 2-ss.....	.11 1/2
gasine oil, 2-ss, in bids.....	.09

Cincinnati Market.
CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.—(Exclusive Trade)
Com. Four can Florida oranges and
grapefruit sold. Market declining on bulk
and grapefruit. Oranges sold \$2.25 to \$2.50
grapefruit, \$2.50 to \$4.50.

St. Louis Market.
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—(Exclusive Trade)
Clear and cool. Market strong on regular size.
VALENCIA.
H. H. Brand, R. C. Orange

Citrus Fruits Shipment

Thursday, Oct. 30, 1935
Total to date this season 12,572 5150
Total to same date last season 12,572 5150

PRODUCE RECEIPTS
SAN FRANCISCO FIGURES
(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES)
SAN FRANCISCO BUREAU OF THE TIMES
\$1. (Exclusive Dispatch) Potatoes, 100 lbs. @ \$1.25 per cental. Receipts of produce for twenty-four hours, ending at same hour, quarter sacks, 480; wheat, 600; corn, 1200.

13,253; corn, centals, 89; maitilings, sacks, 39; talons, sacks, 3730; onions, sacks, 49; rice, 375; straw, tons, 39; hops, bales, 35; wool, 323; alfalfa, feds, sacks, 178; alfalfa, tons, 370; feed, sacks, 300; meal, sacks, 330; pounds, 13,383; butter, 100; tallow, 100; tallow, 10,600; leather, robe, 73; tallow, 1; hides, 620; pelts, 60; lams, barrels, 20; centals, 11,160; wine, gallons, 304, 40; gallons, 3300; coal, tons, 183; paper, boxes, apples, boxes, 3100; raisins, bales, 340; 300; almonds, sacks, 30; honey, comb, 100; corn, bales, 10. *Including 300,000 lbs. of Italian butter.

Wine: Wheat, firm; no trading. Ash, 1.40%; Barley, steady; December, 1.39; May, 1.40; 1.40 asked; November, 1.37 bid; 1.38 asked. 1.35@1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$. Afternoon session steady; December, 1.39; May, 1.40; November, 1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ asked.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET
FRUIT, GRAIN AND PRODUCE
(BY A. F. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES)
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—Wheat—
1.43@1.46 $\frac{1}{2}$.

18.50@16.50; straw, @50; alfalfa, 12.00;
Receipts—Wheat, 430 quarters; barley, 50
tals; beans, 12,323 sacks; potatoes, 779
bu., 370 tons; hides, 133 number; wool, 14
gallons.
Fruit—Apples, Bellmores, 1.25@1.30; Red
Tippins, 1.25@1.65; other varieties, .90;
Mexican limes, 4.50@5.00.
Beans—Pink, 2.15@2.30.
Potatoes—River delta, whites, @2.15; red,
Burkana, 1.00@2.00; avoca, 1.00@1.25.
Vegetables—String beans, 2@7; tomatoes, 2@

WHEAT MAKES
—GOOD ADVANCE—
DROP IN WEEK'S SHIPMENTS
GIVES IT STRENGTH.

Unexpectedly Favorable Weather Reports Cause Corn to Be Sold Intensively With a Small Loss—Sales for May Delivery of Oats Much Lower—Prices Droop.

—

[By A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Wheat showed strength largely because of a radical falling of prices in the Northwest. Closing prices were as follows:

and oats $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ %. In provisions the market was generally finished with a range of $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ %.
 up. October pack was an exception, having moved down 75 cents.
 of wheat were only 3,900,000 bushels of 12,065,000 bushels last week and 11,564,660 bushels a year ago. Corn was sold heavily on account of weather more favorable than had been hoped for. Canadian oats were being bought here for export, and were lodged by sales for later delivery, causing weakness. The provision trade was stronger.

Chicago Grain Market.

(Furnished by E. F. Sutton & Co., Houston)

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Closing quotations				
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Wheat—				
December	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
May	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Corn—				
December	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
May	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Oats—				
December	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
May	43	43	43	43
Rye—				
December	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Barley—				
December	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
May	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2

January	10.75	10.50	10.50
February	10.75	10.50	10.50
March	10.75	10.50	10.50
April	10.75	10.50	10.50
May	10.75	10.50	10.50
June	10.75	10.50	10.50
July	10.75	10.50	10.50
August	10.75	10.50	10.50
September	10.75	10.50	10.50
October	10.75	10.50	10.50
November	10.75	10.50	10.50
December	10.75	10.50	10.50

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—(By A. P. News)
Portland Wheat Market.
Portland, Oct. 31.—(By A. P. News)
Wheat.—Unchanged.

New York General Market.
NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—(By A. P. News)

New York Metal Market.
NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—(By A. F. Hall.)
Copper—Quiet; standard, spot, 15.60%;
December, 15.62%; 15.63%; 15.67%.

New York Cotton Market
 Published by E. F. Butler & Co., Stationers,
 115 West Fourth St., New York City.
 (See page 10.)

the top—some 18 to 19 points in May. Runners' buying was scattered but intense as a whole, while brokers also stepped in for the big spot houses' rushed orders at the last hour. Sellers were timid and generally really looked as though prices would work higher under the circumstances. Weekly statistics were bullish, for auto-right-hand drives were some 50000 below last year's, and truck and van right-hand drives were \$18,000 below in some of the last year. The trade seems a more active now at 18 1/2 to 19 1/2 cents for January than previous break, when all options were 18 to 19 cents.

Following is range of quotations:

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L. STREETS

Forward with Un-
32 Years" SALE

of savings alone this offering is of
And when you consider that the style
p of these garments bears no adequate
cars" Anniversary prices it becomes
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ite Store and the skill of the apparel
re gone unstinted to the assembling
possible to excel.

ITS \$19.50
els at

Business of material and workmanship in
this price! The pick of the fashion centers
—a brilliant assortment of sparkling new
and in all the most favored fabrics especially
event.
allured or the novelty styles, according to
y and the adaptability of the design to the
is are notable style features, and many ex-
s are shown, for these suits are fetching
models.
things are used and every detail of the
is of perfection.
Apparel Salon—Second Floor)

TS \$15.00
els at

and magnitudes! Coats for street wear and
materials as fancy mixtures, shibboleths, too-
sport coats that are all the rage in "Tody
of the season! Warm, rich shades and de-
characterize this collection—they combine
originality and dependability with a mini-
Apparel Salon—Second Floor)

ES \$6.50
at

—THE DRESSES—French
dresses of fine serge and fancy
stripes in brown, navy, Copenhagen
and black. Values are extraordinary
and there are many styles. Some have
sailor collars, cuffs and belt of pink
on others the belts are of smooth and
the collars of fine lawn or batiste em-
broidery. Plain or pleated skirts.
(Hamberger's Junior Section, 2nd Floor)

Girls' and Misses'
HATS at \$2.95

—Smart mushroom and bonnet
styles in all the shadings of the
season—many in two-tone effects.
One pleasing model has a white felt
top, with light blue silk facing, and
for trimming, a wee bunch of red
flowers at the side.
(Hamberger's Millinery Salon—2nd Floor)

END

Payable
November 1st

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Builders
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amount was
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stating the fact that Mrs.
Joy and her daughter gave the
ing site, followed by a donation
\$1899, the amount was later
by the late W. H. Jameson by
J. Weber, J. R. Readman, M.
Trotter, Mary E. Boehm, L. F.
J. A. Simms, George E.
George C. Poore, George H.
M. S. Dudley, J. R. King, D.
and Misses Laura John, L.
and Sylvia Anderson, M.
W. B. Mansfield, R. H.
Weir, W. W. Stewart, F. L.
Clara Caskey of Ferris, L.
Rosal, F. A. Ross, William L.
and Miss Jeanne Morton of
Mmes. W. C. Cline and F.
Uplands; Mmes. Charles D.
F. Evans, S. B. Barnes and H.
Pomona; Mmes. L. C. M.
and D. W. Willis, Colton, M.
Lockwood, J. C. Boyd and
Kata Care, Misses Jessie
Nellie Farquhar, Crawford,
R. H. Kirkpatrick, J. F.
Ray, W. Cannon, H. J. W.
J. Frothingham, Elsinore; M.
William, Fullerton; Mrs.
Bishop, Highgrove; Mrs. H.
bold, Pasadena.

The Los Angeles Times

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1913.—4 PAGES.

PART III

XXIIND YEAR.

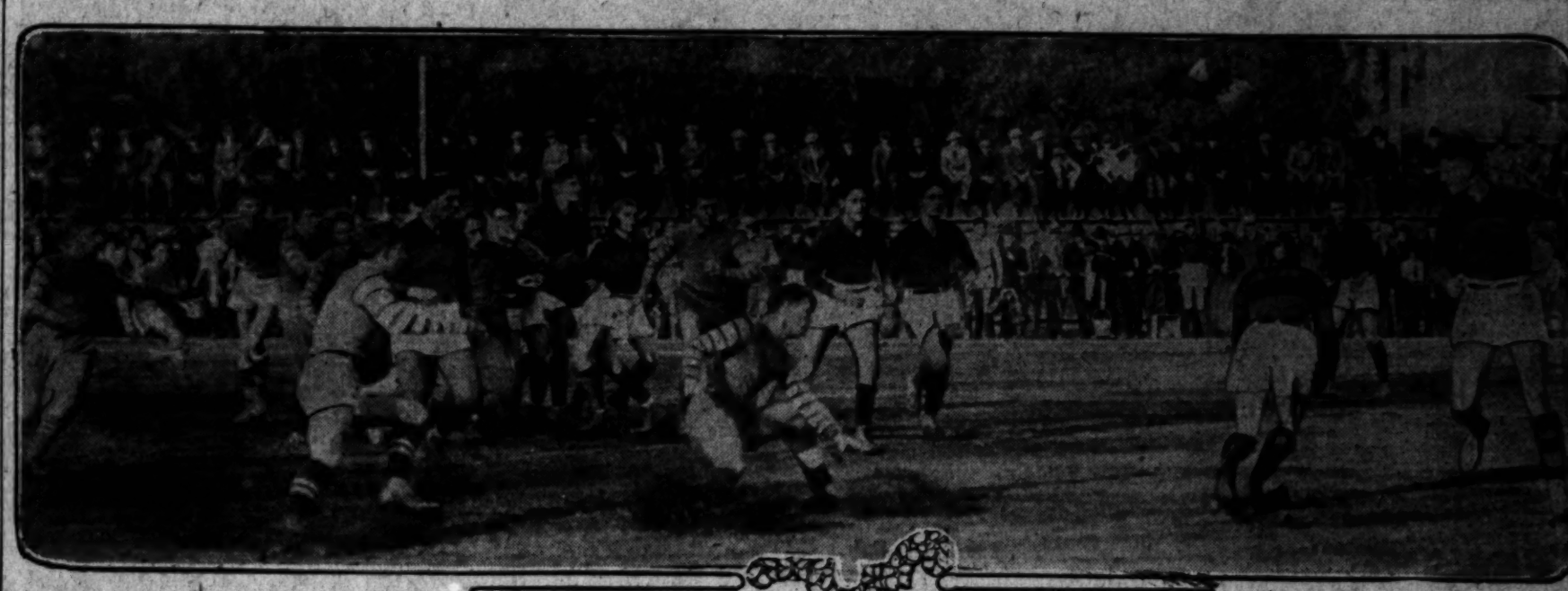
MOTOR CAR DEALERS ASSOCIATION DIRECTORY

- APPERSON JACKRABBIT**—Leon T. Shettler Co., 151 West Pico St. Main 7034, Home 10167.
- BEARDSLEY ELECTRIC**—Beardsley Electric Co., 1250-1260 West Seventh St. Home Phone 83018, Pac. Wll. 728.
- BUICK—HOWARD AUTO CO.** Tenth and Olive Sts. Home 60009, Main 9040.
- FORD**—The Pacific KisselKar Branch, limited agents for City of Los Angeles, 1061-08 South Olive Street, 10657, Broadway 2963.
- FRANKLIN AND R. & L. ELECTRICS**—R. C. Hamlin, 1040-1044 S. Flower. M. 7877, Home 60249.
- HOWARD SIX—PAIGE—LIP-PARD—STEWART** Thomas Motor Car Co. of Cal., 1058-80 S. Flower.
- HUDSON**—Harold L. Arnold, 1118 to 1128 S. Olive St. Sunset Main 678; Home A4734.
- HUPMOBILE—MITCHELL**—Greer-Robbins Co., Twelfth and Flower Sts. Bdwy. 5410, A1187.
- JACKSON**—Chas. H. Thompson, 1142-44 S. Olive St. P6390, Bdwy. 1947.
- KISSELKAR**—Pacific KisselKar Branch, 1001 S. Olive St. Bdwy. 2963; Home 10457.
- LOZIER—Bekins-Speers Motor Co.** Pico at Figueroa St. 60634; Bdwy. 90.
- NATIONAL**—National Motor Car Co., 1355 S. Flower St. Main 5347, 60593.
- OAKLAND CARS, STANDARD TRUCKS**—Hawley, King & Co. 1027-28 S. Olive St. Home 60851; Bdwy. 1823.
- OLDSMOBILE**—Oldsmobile Co., 1205 South Olive. Main 5130, P5647.
- OVERLAND**—J. W. Leavitt & Co., 1235 South Olive St. Main 4831, 60537.
- PACKARD and R. & L. ELECTRICS**—California Motor Co., Tenth and Hope Sts. Main 6060; 60406.
- PIERCE-ARROW**—W. E. Bush, 1701-1711 S. Grand Ave. Home 60295, Main 2257.
- POPE-HARTFORD**—Wm. R. Russ, Corner Tenth and Olive Streets. Main 7278, Home 60173.
- PREMIER**—Premier Motor Car Co., 1127 South Olive St. Main 679, P2664.
- REGAL**—Big Four Automobile Co., 1047-49 S. Olive St. Home P2533, Sunset Bdwy. 952.
- SIMPLEX and MERCER**—Simplex and Mercer Pacific Coast Agency, 1057 S. Olive St. A4547, M. 7563.
- STUTZ**—Walter M. Brown Co., 412-414 West Pico St. Home 25003, Main 7047.
- UNIVERSAL TRUCK**—Eastern Motor Co., 825-827 South Olive. P2665, Main 2965.
- VELIE CARS & TRUCKS**—Renton Motor Car Co., 1230 S. Main St. Main 1068, Home 10799.
- WINTON**—W. D. Howard Motor Car Co., 1238 South Flower Street. Bdwy. 4180, Home P5609.

Franklin

THE NEW 1914 MODEL \$600 LESS THAN BEFORE
Touring car or roadster. Left-hand drive. Center control. Weight 2800 pounds, ready for road. It's a "Six-Cylinder"—\$3450. Bigger, better, handsomer than ever before. Economy, light weight, easy riding. The car complete.

R. C. HAMLIN
1040-44 So. Flower Street.
9040. Main 7877



When Poly was marching on the L. A. goal.

Wilson of Poly shown just before making a long throw to touch, which put the ball on the threshold of the Blue and White goal.

M'CREDIE GETS BABE REAMS.

Cast Off by Both Angel and Venice Teams.

Pennant Grabber Signs Three New Men.

Finds Wonderful New Pitcher in Idaho.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
PORTLAND (Or.) Oct. 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Not satisfied with winning a pennant and sitting quietly on his laurels through the winter waiting for another ball season to open, Walter McCredie today signed up three new men for next year's training camp and probable team, viz: two pitchers and one infielder. They are Arthur Bersing, twirler, Twin Falls, Idaho; Babe Reams, infielder from the Boise club of the Western Tri-State League, and Fred W. Frankback, a right-handed pitcher from Rupert, Idaho. Jimmy Richardson, formerly a Portland newspaper man, is responsible for rounding up all three. Reams is the 22-year-old athlete who broke in with Venice and Los Angeles last spring. McCredie is swayed in his judgment on the rangy lad because he beat Portland out of the opening game at Los Angeles in 1912 by wonderful hitting and great fielding around short. The property of Venice up to that time, Hogan told him to the Angels on the morning of the opening game to fill Ivan Howard's niche at short. As soon as Howard's ankle mended Dillon let Reams go and he went to Aberdeen, Wash. Pitcher Frankback is 19, weighs 182, and has a wonderful hook and speed. Bersing was twenty-seven of thirty-two games pitched this year. In 1912 he pitched for Eau Claire, Wis., and won twelve games and lost three, and then the league folded.

VASSAR GIRL IS FOOTBALL COACH.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
CINCINNATI (O.) Oct. 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] We have women basketball managers and women in almost every form of human endeavor, but here is a brand new field for the feminine sex, coach of a football team. Cincinnati has produced the first woman to engage in this sport. She is Mrs. Charles Burkhart of Price Hill, a suburb of this city. Mrs. Burkhart is an ardent advocate of outdoor life. She loves baseball, swimming, rowing and the like, but takes an even keener delight in football. Mrs. Burkhart is an athlete in every sense of the word, and in her school days performed on several Vassar teams. Just now she is chief assistant to Coach Miller of the Price Hill eleven. She understands football thoroughly and several nights watched the team in practice. She at once became a lover of the game. Finally she asked to be allowed to join the coaching squad and assist in teaching several plays used by Eastern teams. Permission was granted several days ago and she has been assisting ever since. Mrs. Burkhart will appear on the side lines Sunday in a game between Price Hill and East Night High School.

TWO NEW HOCKEY TEAMS IN FIELD.

The Y.W.C.A. hockey club will practice at Exposition Park this afternoon in order to get in condition for the cup matches on November 15. The "bully-off" will be at 2 o'clock p.m. Manual Arts High hockey team will attend the football match between Hollywood and Manual Arts this afternoon and root for their school.

Two new hockey teams have been started this week. Occidental College and Long Beach High School have each equipped their players with sticks, shin guards and other necessary paraphernalia. These two clubs will enter teams for the Neil Nettleship trophy and the women's hockey championship of Southern California.

Next Saturday the last of the practice games will be played, when the Y.W.C.A. eleven will clash with Manual Arts at Exposition Park. On November 15 the first of the cup matches will be played, when the University of Southern California eleven will go up against the strong Manual Arts High aggregation.

FEDERAL LEAGUE READY FOR WAR.

(BY A. P. WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 31.—A declaration of war upon organized baseball is expected at the meeting of the managers of the Federal League, who will convene here tomorrow for a two-day session. The recent signing of Shortstop Alcock of the Indianapolis Federal League club by the Chicago American League team has brought the matter to a point where war must be declared or the Federal League suffer from the invasion of major league clubs, representatives of the new organization tonight said. At the meeting tomorrow officers will be elected, two new cities will be granted franchises, four towns will report upon the selection of new park sites and each club will be required to deposit \$25,000 guarantee that the season will be finished.

ENGLISH AUTO DRIVER KILLED.

(BY CABLE AND A. P. TO THE TIMES.)
LONDON, Oct. 31.—Percy Lambert, holder of many world's automobile speed records, was killed on the Brooklands motor race track today while making an effort to break the one-hour record. Lambert was traveling at a speed of more than 114 miles an hour when a tire burst. The machine somersaulted and then shot over the top of an embankment. The driver was crushed beneath the wreckage. He died on the way to the hospital. On Monday of this week Lambert captured the fifty-mile world's record, covering the distance in 27m. 22.2-1s.

OFFERS TO RIVERS.

Joe Lery is keeping the wires hot between New Orleans and Los Angeles trying to find out if Joe Rivers will box here or not and what Uncle Tom has done on the Rivers-Cross match, as he has all kinds of offers for the Thanksgiving Day date elsewhere. He, too, must await Bascom Cross's decision.

MILLER IS A FINE LEMON.

Gunboat Smith Knocks Him Out in Three Rounds.

Lays on His Stomach and Tries to Swim.

Heavyweight Bout Proved to Be a Big Joke.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Gunboat Smith made short work of Charley Miller of San Francisco at the Atlantic Garden Athletic Club tonight. Smith knocked him out in less than a minute of boxing in the third round. He accomplished the trick with a hard short right to the jaw. It was not a boxing bout; just a joke, but Smith had all the fun. In Smith's hands Miller was a big balloon, inflated with gas that crumpled up under a few punches. Despite his huge bulk and weight of 219 pounds, Miller was but a rag doll in front of Smith. Smith weighed only 153. Miller did not fight. He simply gave an exhibition of swimming tactics. When Smith dropped Miller to the floor, Miller lay on his back, his head hitting against the lower ropes, and rolled over on his face. He sprawled around, his hands and legs moving like those of a swimmer. Back and forth his arms and legs moved in this fashion. His efforts were so humorous that the crowd, losing sight of the fact that Referee Billy Moore was slowly, very slowly, counting out the seconds, began to laugh. At the expiration of ten seconds and despite the rain of water that his seconds threw on him from the corner, Miller was on his face illustrating how Anne Kellerman swims. Then Referee Moore said: "Ten" and the battle was over. After Miller was assisted to his feet he staggered around the ring like a chicken with its head cut off. When he realized that the bout was finished, Miller was eager to get away from the only time that he was imbued with this belligerent spirit, for up to the time he was knocked out he was careful to keep away from his opponent.

KILBANE ONE CHAVEZ WANTS.

"I will take less to have Benny Chavez box Johnny Kilbane than I would accept to have him box anyone else," said Louis Newman, manager of Benny Chavez, while talking over the telephone to a friend in Los Angeles. "I don't care much about the bantamweight title. I want to build Benny Chavez up to the featherweight division and I would only have to build him up a couple of pounds to make him a full-fledged featherweight."

Another Suggestion.

BAN JOHNSON PLANS NEW KIND OF WORLD SERIES.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
CHICAGO, Bureau of THE TIMES, Oct. 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Plans for improving the methods of staging the world series will come up for discussion when the American League moguls assemble here next Wednesday and Thursday in annual session. That the problem has been given deep thought was made known today by President R. B. Johnson of the junior circuit. The latter expressed himself in favor of a change, but he is not in accord with the suggestions recently made by Gerry Herrmann, chairman of the National Commission, of which body Mr. Johnson is a member. To Mr. Johnson's way of thinking the popularity of post-season combat for titular honors should be greatly increased. If the first, second and third-place teams of the American League, paired off in short series of engagements with the three leading troops of the National circuit. So many complaints have followed each world's series, coming from fans who were unable to see the games owing to the limited seating accommodations, that President Johnson has expressed himself in favor of a nine-game meeting at reduced prices. Thus the winning team would have to complete five victories. The suggestion of Mr. Johnson that prize be lowered for a nine-game combat was volunteered by the league chief for the reason that fans might gather the impression that the moguls are plotting to pad their bank rolls.

POLY HOLDS L. A. HIGH IN GREAT RUGBY BATTLE.

Wonderful Spirit Shown by Both Teams in Times of Danger—Mechanic Scrum Plays Heroic Game—L.A. Men Make Desperate Stand, but Cannot Score—Tide of Battle Ebbs and Flows from Goal to Goal.

BY OWEN R. BIRD.

IN A BATTLE that would have made the charge of the Six Hundred look like a white-ribbon parade, the Rugby teams of Polytechnic High and Los Angeles High fought to a 0-to-0 draw on Bovard Field yesterday. The game developed very little high-class Rugby, but this defect was absolutely overshadowed by the wonderful fighting spirit of the men on both squads. Time and again the ball was first on the Blue and Gold line and then on Poly's vital boundary. On each occasion a mighty wave of sound would roll over the field, a thousand throats pleading for a score and another thousand calling for a desperate defense. Each time, like true sportsmen and heroes, the men responded and brought the play out of danger. I doubt if there ever was such a nerve-racking exhibition of high school football in the history of southern athletics, and when it was all over, the great throng sat limp and exhausted for a minute, before gathering sufficient strength to climb off the bleachers.

POLY FORWARDS HEROIC.

It was chiefly a struggle of the forwards, and let it be said here and now that every man that battled in the Poly scrum deserves a medal for bravery. It was this plucky bunch of eight fighting warriors that stemmed the tide and saved Poly from defeat and then carried the fight to the L.A. men and to their goal line. It was a bunch of wild men, ready to go to any lengths for a yard and willing to take any chance, no matter how desperate. Time after time the L.A. backs got the ball started on what looked to be good passing rushes, only to be smothered by a swarm of Blue and Gold men, and crushed, forthwith, to mother earth.

THE GREAT CROWD.

Long before either team appeared on the field, the bleachers and the side lines were jammed, the Poly band was on the roof of the old training quarters, while the whole west end of the field was filled up with supporters of the Blue and White. The first battle cry sounded over the field at 2:50, and was followed by a rattling volley of cheers from the rival stands. The two bands played separately and all together, making a wild jumble of harmony, but effective, nevertheless. Suddenly there was a terrific yell, like the cry of a Scottish clan, when its men of war appear for battle. It was the Poly band, and the men as they streamed over the field in a long blue-and-white line and began passing.

Meanwhile, in the variety quarter, Coach Haslett had his boys dressed and was telling them of spirit and nerve and what great things had been accomplished in these names. While the L.A. team was being cheered to the echo, the Poly men were singing in the gym, and it was good singing. There was a rap on the door, "All ready, Poly," came the call. The players clustered together in a little knot for a minute and the coach poured a few hot words of advice into their ears. Then with a sound like the growl of the wind before a storm, the team swept on the field to be greeted with wild acclaim.

L. A. WINS TOSS.

The two captains, Barton and Brooks, came together in the center of the field. Referee Elliott tossed a coin. Brooks called the turn, chose the west goal defense, giving Poly the kick-off with the sun in their eyes.

Naughts to Nuts.

"Come on, L. A., let's come back," sang the bleachers to the men in blue scattered over the field. They looked confident, though set. Along the line at midfield, the Poly bunch strung out, plainly nervous and eager to be "up and at 'em." The referee's whistle sounded shrill over a field of silence; there was a hollow thud and the ball sailed in the air. The tension seemed to break with that sound. NUTS—67, of mingled rage and anger the Poly men broke for the L.A. men, their ancient foes. Flashers made the catch, and was covered by a wave of mechanics and downed, then a last Poly foot found touch far up the field and the battle was raging on the L.A. goal line. Right up to the one-yard line the Poly scrum carried the ball. Then a slugging demon seemed to awake in the L.A. line. Like mad they fought—fought like cornered wolves; slowly the play ground, the way back to the one-yard line, then back to the goal line; here L.A. was given a free kick and the ball went out of danger for a short time. A Poly was awarded a free kick on the thirty-five-yard line, but the boot was a little too far for Fred Haney. He missed this position, the goalkeepers of L.A. kicked to touch on his own forty-yard line.

BLUE BACKS START.

On the line-out, the L.A. forwards started a dribbling rush that took the ball to the Poly twenty-five-yard line, but the fighting Mechanics came right back and booted it to midfield. Once more the L.A. men started a rush that took the play well inside of the Poly field. After two scrums a passing rush was started and away went a streak of blue—the back of Brooks took the pass from the half-back, gave it to Jones. Then Shady took the ball and finally gave it to Howard, who ripped to the goal line, amid a perfect Bedlam, but later, the Poly fullback, tackled sure and hard, and the ball rolled to the ground, a score being averted and a five-yard scrum called.

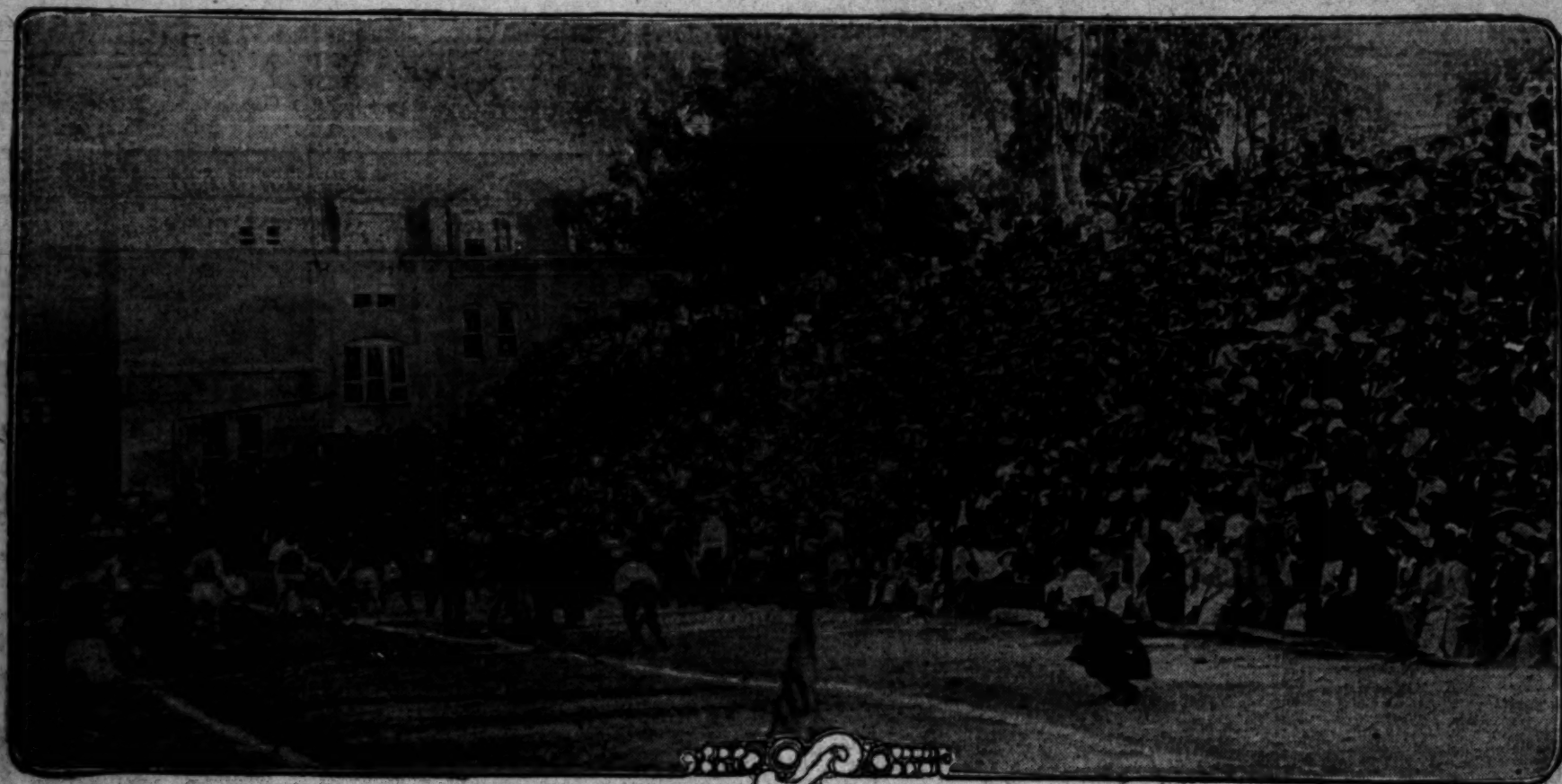
Here the whole complexion of the game changed. L.A. began to attack, while the Poly defense showed a lot of desperate boys fighting for their very lives. Three times the L.A. backs formed a passing rush, only to be crushed by a flood of blue and gold. Finally Poly was awarded a free kick, which went to touch badly. Hadley, halfback of L.A., called for a scrum. Once more the tide of battle began to shift for the men in blue. Twice the Poly forwards took the ball and finally halfback Hughes kicked a touch at mid-field. Like a lot of wild things, the Mechanics once more started a march for the Blue and White goal line, and before two more plays were done the ball was on the L.A. twenty-five-yard line. At this point the fence collapsed, but no one was hurt and the game went merrily on its way toward the High School line.

But again Brooks called for right and the day was saved and a dribbling rush started that carried the ball back to the Poly thirty-yard line. At this point the Poly backs flashed for a minute; after a long kick up the side lines, the ball was well within the grasp of a wildly excited Mechanic wing, who could have secured it and run, but in his excitement, he overran the ball and in the twinkling of an eye the chance was lost. Time was called at this point.

BETWEEN HALVES.

Between halves, the Poly rosters cheered themselves hoarse, while the L.A. aggregation vied with them in an effort to cover up the disappointment of the first half. Poly had been attacking most of the time and L.A. had been forced to several fighting defenses; it was not according to dope. The second half opened amid a wild turmoil of harmony as the two bands tried to play the same piece, but it opened all the same. After the kick-off, Poly brought the ball to mid-field, only to lose the distance gained, when the L.A. backs began to attack like a lot of insane persons. Yard after yard the blue line fought up the field, until the Poly was on the ten-yard line and Poly was on the ten-yard line and Poly was on the ten-yard line.

(Continued on Second Page.)



Showing a crucial moment when the L. A. team started for Poly's goal. The mechanic bleachers went wild on this play, as Red Wilson has just stopped a dribbling rush by kicking to touch.

TIGERS AND QUAKERS AWAIT SUPREME TEST.

Whittier Slight Favorite Because of Superior Experience of Team—Occidental Must Trust to Ability of a Green Line—Oxy May Win Late in Game—Both Teams Should Score.

BY OWEN R. BIRD.

TWO great football teams face the supreme test of the season this afternoon on Bear Field, when the Occidental Tigers and the Whittier Quakers clash in a battle, the outcome of which means everything from athletic prestige to championship honors. A great reputation, and a vast fortune would fall to the lot of the man making a true prediction as to the result and general style of play. The actual possibilities of both machines are shrouded in the deepest of deep mystery. The crafty coaches have let but little leak out as to style of play and ability.

All through the earlier part of the season the teams have been sent against their weaker opponents in such a way as to absolutely preclude any opportunity of seeing them at their best, but all feel confident that there is a mighty reserve force and a wonderful latent power waiting to be loosed on the field today by each team, when the first real test of the season comes.

Both teams cannot possibly do justice to the importance of this game, in regard to its relation to the southern intercollegiate situation, the effect on the two colleges and, lastly, to the remarkable brand of football promised under the conditions surrounding the match.

THE REASON WHY. But why all this fuss and fever of old-time form? Simply because the Whittier team, while light, is really a wonderful football team. Made up of veterans, its style of play is finished, fast and efficient. The Quakers have always been famous for dazzling formations, especially in regard to the use of the forward pass. Now Coach Wilson has a team of men, tried and found true under fire, ready for a battle that means all that the greatest football game ever meant to the greatest football team in the world.

Here is Occidental's chance to win. The team may have some clever plays, good for many yards—if pulled off correctly—but with so little experience under fire, it is not likely that all of these plays will be worked smoothly, except where Kirkpatrick figures with McClung and Foster, but they cannot get into every play of the game, and hope to outlast the battering. But, aside from the plays, there is that great element of weight and brawn, all on Oxy's side. The Tiger line is twenty pounds to the man heavier than the Quaker line, and this is bound to tell before the end of a long, bitter struggle. For this reason of excessive weight in the line, we may see the Quakers run riot during the first half and then see a grim line of Tigers—human battering rams—rise from the foot of the Whittier attack, and in turn rip and tear the purple battle front, until it is worn to a shred. Once this happens, the whole brunt of the game will be thrown on the superb Quaker backfield, and four men cannot be expected to play a whole game alone.

ALL UP TO THE LINE. Yes, the whole question lies in the line, the Oxy line. If it can hold throughout the first half against the surely brilliant attack of the mighty Whittier backs, and then have enough left to batter the Quaker line into a pulp, the Tiger may be rearing rampant after a victory, gained late in the day.

On any basis of figuring, both teams should score, the Tigers at least once or twice and Whittier two or three times. Occidental will probably lose several golden opportunities to score through loose play. Quaker Backfield, should out-race the Tiger team, but paramount is the fact that the Quakers will take every chance to win, and they can make these chances count, because they are veterans, full of desperate spirit and ready to go to any lengths to win a game that will

COMPARING THE TEAMS BEFORE THE BATTLE. The following table of statistics shows how the Tiger and Quaker football teams compare for the battle today:

Polly Holds L. A. High

(Continued from First Page.)

was at last cornered. The famous old spirit of the L. A. teams of the past seemed to begin to show at last in this one and it looked like a Garrison finish. But no; Halett's men came, back and tore into the blue line, rushing the ball to the five-yard line before stopping. Like thunderbolts, the blue and gold jerseys were shooting at the goal line, only to be thrown back by a frenzied L. A. tackle.

THE SUPREME MOMENT. This was one of the supreme moments of the game. With a final burst the Poly attack fastened out, like a spent wave on a rocky shore, and it was again the turn of the Blue and White.

Up the field they came, like a rolling typhoon of destruction, seeming to sweep all before them. Then there was another of those famous "Bunker Hill" rallies by Poly, lasting five minutes, with the line of their own goal being kicked away on their sweating faces, but the line held and once more the ball sailed away on its never-ending journey down the field to the other extremity of the arena.

The Blue and White held again and with set faces the men on the team went out for a last chance to score, but were again foiled by that wonderful fighting defense.

FOLLOWING THIS LAST MARCH UP the field, some of the fiercest scrimmages ever seen on the old field were staged between the two fifty-yard lines. It was here that Capt. Brooks was knocked cold and brought back into the game, but ready to play.

"Two minutes to play," came the voice of the time-keeper, above the din. And can you think of it? During this time the ball was carried first to the Poly goal line and then all the way back to the L. A. 20-yard mark, but still without a score. When the final whistle blew the players of the Purple and Gold were weary to move, their last breath was given in a feeble cheer for the "other fellow," and the great game was a matter of history.

OKLAHOMA WINS. NORMAN (Okla.) Oct. 31.—[By A. P. Night Wire.] Kansas went down to defeat today before Oklahoma in the annual football game between the universities of the two States. The final score was 21 to 7. All the scoring came in the third period.

MIDDLE WESTERN GAMES. CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—[By A. P. Night Wire.] Semi-final games in the struggle for "Big Nine" football honors will be played tomorrow. At Madison, Minnesota, and Wisconsin clash; at Chicago, two undefeated conference championship can be drawn at the end of the season.

Schools and Colleges.

MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OVER FOURTEEN. 121 West 3rd Street. 14th year opens September 20th. EXAMINATION TO WOLFEVER, Vassar, Mt. Holyoke, Smith, Bryn Mawr and Stanford. FRESHMAN AND SOPHOMORE COLLEGE WORK. Special courses in LITERATURE, HISTORY OF ART, ETC. DOMESTIC SCIENCE CLASSES LIMITED TO 2 EACH. Work in practically every branch of home-making. Sewing, Millinery, etc. MUSIC DEPARTMENT in charge of MR. WALDO P. CHASE. MISS WILKINS will be at the school until July 1914 and after September 1913 every day from 9 until 5. For catalogue and information address Secretary Marlborough School.

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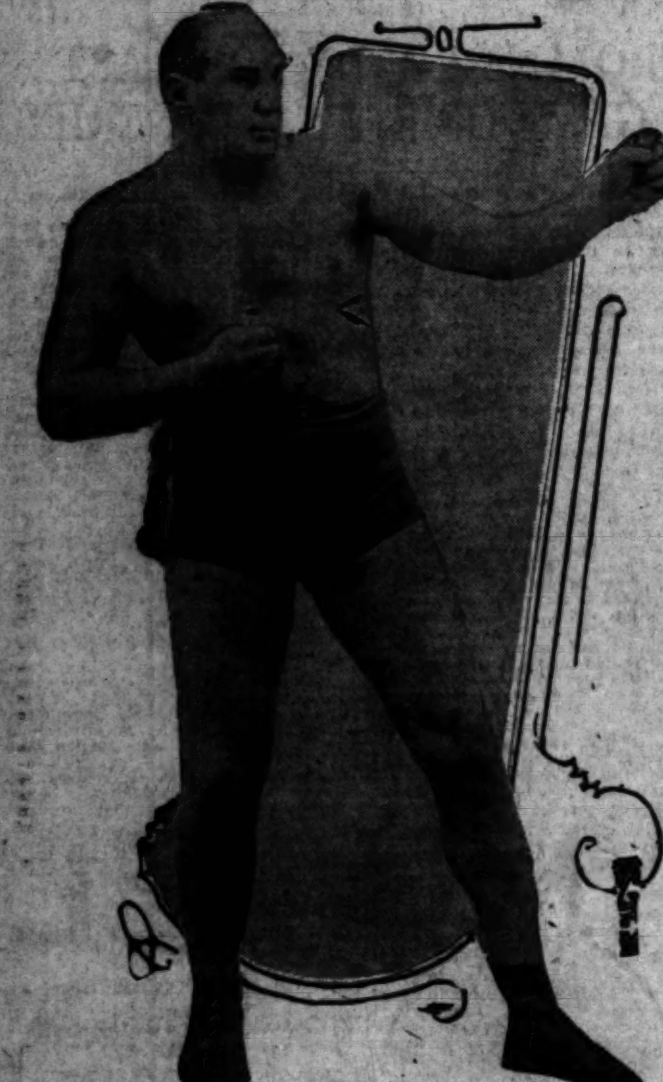
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Charlie Miller.

The San Francisco heavy weight, who was knocked out by Gunboat Smith last night.

STOVALL HUNTS PLAYERS FOR FEDERAL LEAGUE.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Among the early arrivals for the meeting of the Federal League in Indianapolis tomorrow, at which project expansion, the election of officers and the determination of a definite player policy are the important matters for decision, is George Stovall, former manager of the St. Louis Browns, and who is said to be about to affiliate with the new league in the capacity of manager at Kansas City.

Stovall has not signed a contract, but is here to look the ground over and ascertain for himself the exact conditions. He intimates that he is willing to cast his lot with the Fed-

To Be Proven.

EASTERN GAMES SHOULD SHOW STRENGTH OF TEAMS.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Eastern football fields will be the scene of some interesting intercollegiate games tomorrow, although none will rise to the plane of a championship contest. Considered in a broad sense, however, the day's gridiron clashes are the most pretentious and promising of the season to date. Several inter-sectional games are expected to give a line on the comparative merits of the leading eleven of the East and Middle West.

The Harvard-Cornell game at Cambridge stands forth as the leading eastern gridiron event of the day. The undefeated Crimson combination appears far superior to that of Cornell, and should win easily.

The Yale team will face a worthy opponent in the strong Colgate aggregation. Allowing for the probable improvement made by the blue this week, it still appears as though the New Haven combination will have to show all its power tomorrow.

Princeton is playing Holy Cross with a team already defeated by Harvard 47 to 10, and Yale 10 to 6. For this reason it is conceded that Princeton should win.

The University of Pennsylvania should have little difficulty in defeating Penn State in the game scheduled for Franklin Field.

The United States military academy team will act as a strenuous host to the Notre Dame eleven from the Middle West tomorrow, and some inter-

Athletic Club.

FATS AND LEANS ARE PREPARED FOR BATTLE.

MEMBERS of the Los Angeles Athletic Club will shine this afternoon on diamond and gridiron. The football boys will engage in what promises to be the biggest game of the season, while out at Washington Park the fat and lean men of the club will play baseball to settle a long-mooted question of supremacy.

This baseball game is only for club members and their friends and a special programme has been arranged which will add no little to the fun of the occasion. It is an even-money bet around the club that the score will be 100 to 20, odds fluctuating as to which gang of Indians will be returned the winner.

Earle Boythe is captain of the fat men, and Helene Plummer of the lean. Both squads will bring to the field many of the world's ball players in the world.

In the fat men's lineup will be

BIG PURSES FOR HARNESS RACES.

Twenty-five thousand dollars will be offered the owners of the world-famous trotters and pacers which will compete in the great card of events to be staged by the Los Angeles Harness Horse Association at Exposition Park November 11 to 15.

This will make \$25,000 to be awarded each day of the five days of the meeting. This is one of the largest amounts to be offered in recent years for harness racing.

This has been the lodestone to attract a score of famous pacers and trotters to Exposition Park. The chances that surround the purses have called for the very cream of the Grand Circuit horses.

These purses are guaranteed by W. A. Clark, Jr., the millionaire horseman and the estate of the late C. A. Canfield and this fact also has had a big influence on the willingness of famous horsemen to enter their best animals.

There are all told twenty events or races to be staged and as each one will be of three heats duration, the programme will crowd the five days full of strenuous contests. These races run all of the way from the 2:20 trot to that wonderful free-for-all pace and the great 2:05 pace. In the latter two events six horses will meet, anyone of which is believed capable of stepping a mile in the classic time of two minutes flat.

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WHERE COLLEGE CAPTAINS PLAY.

Forty of the most important universities and colleges with the football captains which they have elected for this fall are listed below. Of this number, eleven captains are ends, eleven half-backs, six tackles, five centers, four quarter-backs and three guards. The college captains, and position he plays are as follows:

Annapolis, Md.: Bowdoin, Wetherell, half-back; Brown, Henry, tackle; Bates, Danahy, end; Carlisle, Welch, quarter-back; Colgate, Peterson, center; Cornell, Munna, guard; Dartmouth, Hogsett, end; Hamilton, Robinson, half-back; Harvard, Storer, tackle; Holy Cross, Medley, end; Hobart, Hall, end; Johns Hopkins, Leibenperg, tackle; Lafayette, Wagonhurst, tackle; Lehigh, Flick, half-back; New York University, Goren, center; Northwestern University, Kraft, end; Norwich University, Kimball, tackle; Ohio, Ross, half-back; Ohio State, Gorman, guard; out.

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These purses are guaranteed by W. A. Clark, Jr., the millionaire horseman and the estate of the late C. A. Canfield and this fact also has had a big influence on the willingness of famous horsemen to enter their best animals.

FALL GOLF AT COUNTRY CLUB.

With the completion of the second round of the fall golf tournament at the Los Angeles Country Club this afternoon there will be but eight players left to compete in the tournament. The following matches have been decided this week: Henry Kellar won from H. B. Taylor, by 1 up; R. M. Ingram from Dr. West Hughes, by 1 up; W. S. Bickler from A. Crutcher, by 3 up and 2 to play; Norman Macbeth from J. C. Niven, by 4 up and 2 to play; Phil Kitchen from Vernon C. Goodwin, by 1 up; John Elliott from J. V. Willard, by 4 up and 2 to play; E. Peddiger from Dr. L. D. Stone, by 3 up and 1 to play; Charles E. Henderson from J. Heron, by 3 up and 2 to play.

These purses are guaranteed by W. A. Clark, Jr., the millionaire horseman and the estate of the late C. A. Canfield and this fact also has had a big influence on the willingness of famous horsemen to enter their best animals.

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WHITE SOX WIN.

DALLAS (Tex.) Oct. 31.—[By A. P. Night Wire.] Hard hitting for the Chicago White Sox over the New York Giants here today, 9 to 8. Mathewson allowed fourteen hits. The score:

NEW YORK: 3; hits, 5; errors, 4. Batters—Mathewson and Mathewson and Schalk.

BUD A LIVE ONE. Uncle Tom McCaskey figures that Bud Anderson's showing against Leona Rees justifies his giving Bud a chance here with any of the near-champions. —Joe Rivera, Jack Britton, Marlon Tommy Murphy, Johnny Dundee and Joe Averado. He intends to use him possibly for his next gala-day contest, providing Leona Cross doesn't come through.

Baltimore has a schoolboy soccer football league of forty different schools, in which are entered eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-six, 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1913.—[PART III.]

WHITE BOX WIN.
LAS (Tex.) Oct. 31.—[By A. H. White.] Hard hitting
Chicago White Sox over the
St. Louis Cardinals today, 9 to 1.
From allowed fourteen hits
and 10 runs.
York, N. Y. Oct. 31.—[By A. H. White.]
The St. Louis Cardinals over the
Chicago White Sox today, 9 to 1.
From allowed fourteen hits
and 10 runs.
York, N. Y. Oct. 31.—[By A. H. White.]
The St. Louis Cardinals over the
Chicago White Sox today, 9 to 1.
From allowed fourteen hits
and 10 runs.

BUD A LIVE ONE.
Tom McCarty agrees that
Lynch's showing against Louis
will give him a chance
with any of the near-champions
Silvers, Jack Britton, Marion
Murphy, Johnny Dundee or
Lynch. He intends to use Bud
for his next gala-day contest.
Lynch Cross doesn't seem
to be a live one.

There has a schoolboy soccer
league of forty different
teams, in which are entered sixty-
seven, who will meet in a series
of contests divided into forty-
fourweight, eight middleweight
and unlimited weight teams.



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SEMI-MONTHLY MAGAZINE

SECTION OF

Los Angeles Times

Los Angeles, Cal.
Sunday, November 2, 1913



CONTENTS

- Design—"A Tip from Headquarters" Richard Murray
- Folly of the Hague—Editorial Rear-Admiral Alfred T. Mahan
- Handicap of the Well-Born Child—Article H. Addington Bruce
- Automobile Ride—Story Robert Barr
- Feast—Poem Edgar Saltus
- Man of Mark New Wrinkles
- Famous Chain Letter
- Moving Family Portraits

A MAGAZINE
FOR YOUR
READING TABLE

A Tip from Headquarters



Portland Journal.



HERE I'VE BEEN LIVING ALL THESE YEARS AND DIDN'T EVEN KNOW IT WAS THERE!

Baltimore American.



—AND WHEN HE TALKS TO THE COLLECTOR NEXT SPRING!

St. Joseph News

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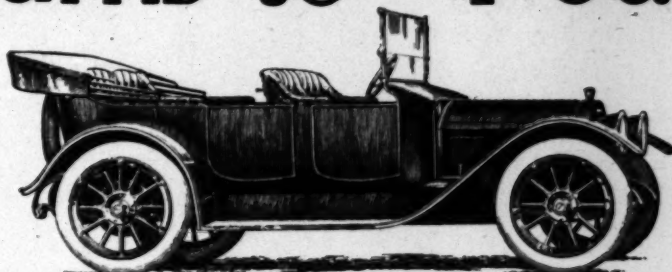
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ust Published

A New Novel By
Humphrey Wood

Velie

America Follows Europe Returns to "Fours"!



This Velie Four Will Displace Any Six!

(at half the cost for maintenance)

Already the average owner is tired of the excessive fuel and tire cost of the heavy "Six," and Europe, the Dictator of Automobile practice, has come back to the economical "Four." ¶ There only the light "Six" survives—the new highly developed "Four" is supreme. ¶ In this country the type of car now supreme in Europe (the Velie 4-45) leads the way. Advance orders for this remarkable car are 300 per cent greater than last year—in the face of the tremendous shout for "Sixes" made by so many manufacturers.

We Build The (1000 Lbs. Lighter) "Velie Six"—Why!

Because the experience of Europe has taught us how to build a real Light "Six."

A "Six" that weighs less carrying a load of six people than the average "Six" weighs empty.

A certain small percentage of owners may always want a "Six." And this (1000 Lbs. Lighter) "Six" actually competes with "Fours" of the same size and power in economy of operation.

But even our output of this remarkable car is greatly restricted. And what we build will be built practically on order for our dealers.

Velie Output of "Fours" to be Doubled —Trebled if Possible!

The Velie alone (with possibly one other high-grade American factory) has accepted the verdict of Europe and is confining its big output to "Fours."

Additional factory buildings have so far enabled us to supply the new Velie 4-45 in sufficient quantity.

But already Velie dealers are booking hundreds of orders from "Six" owners who in less than one season have discovered the useless expense of owning a heavy "Six."

Why "Sixes" Will Not Supersede "Fours"

Manufacturers went to "Sixes" to get a smoothness of running they could not get from "Fours" of the ordinary type.

But today in Europe the highly perfected methods of balance-construction make the 4-cylinder car as flexible and smooth-running as the "Six."

And 4-cylinder economy can never be obtained from a 6-cylinder car.

So, practically, the only difference between the new Velie "Four" and the ordinary "Six" is in weight and tire and fuel expense.

Ask any owner of a heavy "Six" what that difference is!

Lighter Than Other 4-Cylinder Cars of the Same Size and Power

Consequently much more power for speed or hill-climbing.

Wonderful riding ease with same speed over rough country roads, comfort equal to that of any "Six."

For the long, wide springs, oversize tires and balanced construction produce wonderful riding values.

Conspicuously beautiful in design, upholstery, and excellence in finish—the Velie car is remarkable.

Its complete equipment is practically the same as that in cars selling for \$2000 or \$3000 more.—The very best.

The Three Great Velie Models

Model 10 (1000 pounds lighter) Velie Six. Cylinders cast in triplets, bore 3 1/4 inches, stroke 5 1/4 inches. Wheel base 126 inches. Tires 32x4 1/2 inches front and rear. Transmission, four speeds forward and one reverse. Selective sliding. Lubrication, constant level circulating system. Built as 5-passenger touring car, 4-passenger torpedo, 2-passenger roadster. Price **\$2,350**

Model 9 The famous Velie "4-45." Cylinders cast in pairs, bore 4 1/2 inches, stroke 5 1/4 inches. Wheel base 121 inches. Tires 36x4 inches front and rear. Transmission, four speeds forward and one reverse. Selective sliding. Lubrication, constant level circulating system. Built as 5-passenger touring car, 4-passenger torpedo, 2-passenger roadster. Price **\$2,000**

Model 5 "4-35." Cylinders cast in bloc, bore 4 inches, stroke 5 1/4 inches. Wheel base 113 inches. Tires 34x4 inches front and rear. Transmission, three speeds forward and one reverse. Lubrication, constant level circulating system. Built as 5-passenger touring. Price **\$1,500**

This Remarkable Equipment Standard on All Velie Models

Gray & Davis Electric Starter.
Gray & Davis Electric Lighting.
Goodyear 10% Oversize, No-Rim-Cut
Tires.
Demountable Rims, with extra rim
carried at the rear.
Concealed Electric Horn.
Bosch Magneto Dual Ignition.

Stromberg High-Efficiency Carburetor.
Mohair Top and Ventilating Rain-
vision Windshield.
Left Steer with Center control.
Extra Long Springs, 2 1/2 inches wide.
Deep upholstery with best leather used
throughout.
Warner Speedometer.

We Have Dealers Everywhere—Get Our Demonstration From the Dealer Nearest You
VELIE MOTOR VEHICLE COMPANY, 10 Velie Place, Moline, Ill.

EVERY Velie DEALER

is backed up by the great financial and manufacturing responsibility of the Velie Motor Vehicle Co. His word is the voice of the Velie Company, for it is only the type of dealer that we feel can truly represent our idea of service to owners that we contract with.

Whether he is located in your town or in some nearby adjacent town, the Velie Dealer is, in all cases, the type of man with whom you eventually do business.

The advantages to the owner in dealing with this type of men, and of having a car that is backed by a Company of demonstrated responsibility, are at once obvious.

It is worth your while as a prospective automobile owner to make careful investigation of the financial business standing of the Company manufacturing the car before you place your order.

modern tire factories in the world.

Such an aggregate of strong points has been built into these famous tires that they have had to "make good."

Their real milage wear is demonstrated day in and day out on the Western roads.

All over the world United States Tires

are giving day in and day out satisfaction.

Were the verdict of the West alone to decide the merits of these famous tires, the answer is self-evident when one sees the actual numbers in use on the Western roads.

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The SEMI-MONTHLY MAGAZINE SECTION

A Magazine for your Reading Table

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS' PAGE

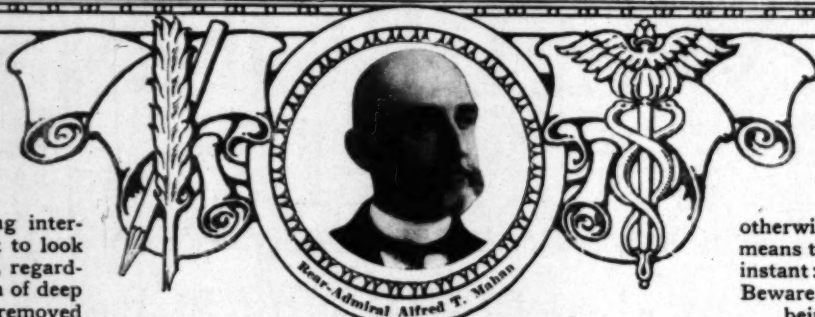
WHEN considering the question of Disarmament with its handmaid Arbitration, in the various forms suggested for adjusting international disputes, men are apt to look upon War as a fortuitous evil, regardless of its being a manifestation of deep seated causes, which must be removed if the effect is to be obviated. Clearly recognizing that in many cases arbitration cannot remove the causes underlying war, the statesmen responsible for the welfare of nations persist in continuing or enlarging armament, as the only certain means of maintaining peace. It is an irony of the present situation, that one of the most noisy and self-advertising advocates of disarmament and arbitration has admitted that the chief effective champion of peace is the War-Lord of the greatest army and of the second largest navy now existing.

Armament is the organization and consecration of force as a factor in the maintenance of justice, order and peace. It is the highest expression of that element in civilization—force—which has created and now upholds society; giving efficacy to the pronouncements of law, whether by the legislature or in the courts. Organized force, alone, enables the quiet and the weak to go about their business, and to sleep securely, safe from the assaults of violence without or within.

THAT parts of New York City are esteemed unsafe at times to the ordinary citizen, is due to inadequacy of organized force for his protection, to whatever that inadequacy be attributed. This social assurance has become so essential that mankind will submit to much restriction of liberty, if continued security for life and property can be had by no other means. The despot follows hard on the heels of anarchy.

Nations have the same need for quiet that the individual feels; and the necessity is the more urgent by so much as the welfare of millions exceeds that of an individual. Although under imperfect police conditions many are exposed to violence, the sufferers are comparatively few; while, if the incidents be frequent, the community becomes aroused and suppression follows. But War not only affects many directly by death, but, through the complicated network of social and economical relations, involves indirectly all members of the state.

Why then not arbitrate, instead of fight? Because arbitration in a large minority of instances, if not in an actual majority, is incompetent to pronounce upon the conflicting claims of nations. It is incompetent, sometimes because there



THE FOLLY OF THE HAGUE

By

Rear-Admiral Alfred T. Mahan

The Statesman of the Navy

in the Balkans. What were the causes? The political incapacity of Turkey—permitting or inflicting hideous social outrages in her territory; the wrath of neighboring kindred peoples over these sufferings; and the incompetency of European diplomacy during thirty years to induce or compel Turkey to institute adequate reforms, contemplated by the Treaty of Berlin. Simply study the history of Young Turk government in the provinces through the years 1909-1912.

Take, for example, the late conflicts

UNHAPPILY, the Powers, having acquiesced in the miseries of the Turkish provinces, intervened with a peaceful arbitrament on their own account, in their own interests.

The Council of the Ambassadors in London was an extemporized Court of Arbitration. It preserved European peace because, in view of the universal armaments, each nation feared above all—war. Armaments secured peace. The arbitrary interference which adjusted Albania could with equal right—or unright—have gone further and settled all the territorial results; but it stopped short because no law warranted action, and to intervene might have provoked dissensions which only fear of existing armaments could allay. So the Powers followed their old policy to let anything happen in the Balkans if thereby they themselves risked nothing. Arbitration broke down when most needed.

A condition analogous to the Balkans obtained in Cuba in 1898: oppression of a people by an alien rule. Armament put an end to this; the United States rejecting arbitration in any form. From time to time, frequently, wretchedly disturbed social conditions recur in and about the Caribbean. Our Monroe Doctrine imposes a veto upon interposition by non-American states. Arbitration cannot uphold the Doctrine because it has no legal status. Armament alone can sustain our position, and to do it bloodlessly the armament must imperatively be adequate.

A. T. Mahan

When you buy your new shoes ask for

CAT'S PAW

CUSHION
RUBBER HEELS

No holes to track mud and dirt.

The Foster Friction Plug keeps your footsteps from sounding like a "gum-shoe" artist, and makes the heels wear longer.

The extra quality rubber gives greater resiliency and longer wear.

Ask your shoeman for Cat's Paw Rubber Heels. **The name is easy to remember**—they cost no more than the ordinary kinds. 50c. attached—all dealers.



That
Foster Plug
Prevents
Slipping

FOSTER RUBBER CO.,
105 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.
Originators and patentees of the Foster Friction Plug, which prevents slipping.



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Portland Journal.



HERE I'VE BEEN LIVING ALL THESE YEARS AND DIDN'T EVEN KNOW IT WAS THERE!
Baltimore American.



—AND WHEN HE TALKS TO THE COLLECTOR NEXT SPRING!
St. Joseph News-Paper.

THE HANDICAP OF THE WELL-BORN CHILD

BY H. ADDINGTON BRUCE

DRAWINGS BY HARRY STONER



IN AN IMPOSING MANSION of suburban New York, the home of a man prominent in the business life

of the metropolis, there lives a little lad of my acquaintance whose future should be a matter of grave concern to his parents, although they seem blind to the menace hanging over him. An only child, a bright, attractive boy of fourteen, both parents have idolized him since his infancy. To a far greater extent than most fathers and mothers they have obeyed the Froebelian

maxim—*Live with your children*. Almost from babyhood he has been their companion, not alone in the life of the home but on innumerable little excursions and even on journeys to distant lands. Seemingly nothing has been left undone that would promote his mental and physical welfare.

And, indeed, to strangers meeting him for the first time, he appears to be in every way a promising boy. He is sturdy for his years, has a keen interest in sports, and is extremely well-mannered. One instinctively likes him, yet in proportion as one knows him better a feeling of doubt gains ground. It is thoroughly justified. From early boyhood he has displayed danger signals indicative of tendencies which, if unchecked, must end in disaster. At the age of five he was subject to "night terrors," a sure sign of neural strain. These were succeeded, at seven, by symptoms closely resembling St. Vitus's Dance; and, when at all excited, he still suffers from involuntary twitchings of the muscles of the face.

He is restless, moody, abnormally self-centered. His attention power is weak, and, while of good mentality, he seldom occupies himself either long or earnestly with any subject of importance. There is evident in him a constant craving for novelty and change. Under-developed from the standpoint of volitional control, he is over-developed on the emotional side—a juvenile neuropath from which class, in adult life, is largely recruited the population of our hospitals, insane asylums, and penal institutions.

Until a short time before this boy's birth his father was only moderately well-to-do, a man of simple habits and plain ways of thought. Opportunity, shrewdly seized, started him up the ladder of financial advancement, and like many another, no sooner had he put his foot on the first rung than the passion possessed him to climb as high as he possibly could. To his wife at the same time came visions of social eminence. Gradually these two ambitions became the dominant motives in their lives, and to their attainment they strained every nerve. Display took the place of simplicity, tenseness that of calm, well-ordered effort. Arrogance, too, grew apace with increasing wealth, and by word and act betrayed itself even in the seclusion of their private lives.

SUCH was the atmosphere in which they reared their son—an atmosphere laden with psychic toxins as virulent as the germs of any of the physical diseases from which they guarded him with devoted watchfulness. Nay, the very fervor of their love for him, wherein they found their one respite from the laborious pursuit of money and prestige, worked to his disadvantage. Their perpetual and expensive gifts to him, their fond endeavor to anticipate his wishes, their practice of taking him with them wherever the father's business interests called him even at the cost of interrupting the boy's schooling: all this meant an undue taxing of his nervous system and the developing of egoistic sentiments which themselves provide a fertile soil for the growth of all sorts of nervous and mental maladies. In fact, had this unfortunate child not been of a good heredity it is unquestionable that he would have been brought to a complete breakdown before now.

As it is, the chances that he will develop into a sound, well-rounded, really useful member of society are small. His love of sport may yet be the saving of him, if he receives, as his parents plan, a good preparatory school and college

education. On the other hand, it is more than a possibility that by the time he is of college age his neuroticism may be so far advanced that he will not be content with the healthy recreation of athletics, but will seek other and dangerous sources of amusement, to his further deterioration and mayhap to a course of conduct that will bring unavailing sorrow to his parents and dire affliction to himself.

Nor is his case exceptional. If it were, its recital would be scarcely worth while. But the fact is that it illustrates, and helps to throw not a little light on a state of affairs far too prevalent in our land today—one that amounts to a peril.

Side by side with the increase—as the successive census enumerations clearly show—of wealth and luxury there has been an increase in insanity, feeble-mindedness, and other organic brain diseases, markedly in excess of the growth in population. Similarly with mental and nervous troubles not amounting to actual insanity but finding expression in maladies like hysteria and neurasthenia, and in the moral enfeeblement that gives rise to all sorts of criminal acts—these, too, the best authorities are agreed, are steadily on the increase. So manifestly serious has the situation become that within the past few years an organized crusade has been started, under the name of the eugenic movement, looking to the prevention of further racial degeneration by drastic marriage laws, and even by legalized surgical intervention to render it an utter impossibility for the "socially unfit" to bring into the world children with inherited defects.

BUT heredity is not the sole, nor is it even the dominant, factor to be reckoned with. If it were, we should not find, as we actually do, the various degenerative maladies from true organic insanity to moral "diseases of the personality" far more widespread in countries of a high degree of national intelligence and economic development, like the United States, than in comparatively backward countries. The truth is that an increase in insanity and allied disorders is the price we have had to pay for the advance of civilization—or, rather, it is the toll exacted for imperfect adaptation to the increased strain imposed upon the nervous system by the complexities and stresses of modern life. Inherited defects, to be sure, may and do make it more difficult for us to acquire the necessary adaptability. But, excepting only in the case of born idiots and imbeciles, who are comparatively few in number, it is safe to say that by proper training the mental and moral balance can be preserved no matter how "bad" the family history. On the other hand, when the proper training is wanting the best of hereditaries, as everyday observation shows, is no guarantee against neural disaster.

More than this, and easily the most important fact yet developed by modern scientific research into mental deficiency, it is the training that may be given in the first years of life that counts for most in the immunization of the individual against nervous and mental disorders. And by training is meant not merely the effort to cultivate sane habits of thought and action, but also a systematic adjustment of environment.

So great is the impressionability of children that even the details of their material surroundings, if of an unusually exciting or disagreeable feeling-tone, may have an unbalancing effect upon them. Whereas, on the other hand, it is quite possible, by wise manipulation of the surroundings with an eye to their psychic values, to make of them powerful adjuncts in the development of mental strength and health.

Illustrating this important truth is a little story told by Dr. Louis Waldstein regarding a New York family of his acquaintance. They were poor people, living in humble quarters on the East Side, and always having to struggle for a livelihood. Yet from the father and mother down to the youngest child—and there were half a dozen children in the family—they were characterized by qualities of happiness, cheerfulness, good health, and abounding energy.

The uniformity of these traits in the children as well as the parents puzzled

Dr. Waldstein. He found that which the children had inherited from their parents to provide and mind were cheerful, cloth, being in colorings over as mental. In short, for the mental health, but shall with the possibility training.

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Dr. Waldstein until he paid his first visit to their home. Then the explanation flashed on him. He found the children living in two rooms, into both of which the sunlight was pouring as he entered. Furnished and decorated at little cost, the interior of these rooms, as of the entire apartment, was such as to provide a restful, tranquilizing influence over eye and mind. The color and design of the wall-papers were cheerful and unobtrusive; the carpetings, tablecloth, bed-coverlets, etc., were of simple design, entirely in harmony with one another, and of the quiet colorings now recognized by psychologists the world over as having a powerful effect for good on the mental organism.

In short, what is needed much more than a crusade for wiser mating and breeding is a campaign for the education of parents in the principles of mental hygiene, so that children shall not be unwittingly exposed to influences that may induce permanently defective habits of thinking and acting; but shall be, on the contrary, reared in accordance with the best psychological doctrine regarding the possibilities of mental and moral growth through training.

SUCH a campaign to be thoroughly effective would of course have to be carried on through all grades of society, but nowhere perhaps should it be pressed more vigorously than in the case of the wealthy and socially prominent. Neurally speaking, indeed, the "well-born" child is as a rule heavily handicapped in the race of life, from the very circumstance of being situated in a home environment which, by its opulence, complexity and intensity is fraught with "suggestions" calculated to bring out any latent neurotic tendencies, and which is at the same time con-

ducive to an expenditure of energy in ways making for a weakening instead of a strengthening of character.

Happily, corrective impulses often come from outside, and have been coming with increasing frequency since science began to demonstrate the formative possibilities of special training. Sometimes seemingly miraculous results have been obtained, of themselves going far to prove the dominant rôle of environment in the making or marring of human life.

I have particularly in mind a case successfully handled by Dr. Lightner Witmer, of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the first American scientists to apply the results of psychological research to the treatment of mental and moral deficiencies. His patient was a boy who from an early age had been an object of the greatest anxiety to his refined and prosperous parents. At five he was so "peculiar," both mentally and physically, that they had taken him to several neurologists, none of whom held out any hope that he would ever be normal. One made a tentative diagnosis of congenital ataxia, another pronounced him incurably "foolish and weak-minded," a third declared that by the time he was eight or nine he would be quite uncontrollable.

Before he came under Dr. Witmer's observation, at the age of eleven, the symptoms of physical trouble had almost disappeared, but mentally he was in a bad way. As Dr. Witmer stated in discussing the case:

"He had never attended a regular school, and was unable to do even the simplest addition or subtraction correctly. He could read, but he never read a single sentence without making several mistakes. He was subject to outbursts of uncontrollable and unreason-

ing anger, which caused the parents much anxiety. He did not associate with other boys in a normal fashion. His father complained that he would let other boys browbeat him, take away what belonged to him, and in other ways treat him as a distinct inferior."

Dr. Witmer observed, however, that none of the usual physical signs of born defectiveness were present, but that the boy seemed rather alert mentally when carrying on an ordinary conversation. He therefore began to suspect that the trouble might be chiefly an environmental one, the product of faulty training, aggravated by his parents' obvious belief in his weak-mindedness.

At his suggestion the little fellow was sent to the hospital school maintained by the University of Pennsylvania, and here he was carefully examined. Mentally it was found that, as opposed to the shortcomings mentioned, he possessed a fairly good memory and distinct readiness of comprehension. This confirmed Dr. Witmer's suspicion that the boy was mentally backward, not so much through any inherent weakness as to parental neglect of sound principles in his upbringing.

"EDGAR is an extremely nervous boy," he reported. "His mind seems to me to be very quick and alert—so quick that he does not give sufficient attention to detail. He ought to have been trained very early to do some of his work with great exactitude. In all ordinary matters he seems to be quite bright. . . . We must undertake to teach him some simple things, and see how well he grasps and how well he retains."

Altogether the boy remained in the hospital school eight months, the (Continued on Page 12)

AN AUTOMOBILE RIDE

In which Lord Stranleigh Makes an Investment

by ROBERT BARR



WHEN Lord Stranleigh of Wychwood came to New York under his family name of Trevelyan, he had intended to spend several weeks in that interesting metropolis, but newspaper men speedily scattered his incognito to the winds, and interviews, photographers, funny paragraphists and the like made life a burden to him. Despite his innate desire to be polite to everyone, he found it impossible to receive even a tenth part of those who desired speech with him. This caused no diminution of interviews or special articles regarding his plans, and his object in visiting America. The sensational papers alleged that he had untold millions to invest; that he had placed cash on all the projects available in Europe, and now proposed to exploit the United States in his insatiable desire to accumulate more wealth.

Added to the intense heat of the metropolis, Stranleigh's days had been made more of a burden than was necessary, through the indefatigable exertions of a fellow countryman whose name was Wentworth Parkes. Ponderby was disgusted with the state of affairs, and wished himself and his master back in that quiet village called London.

Parkes brought with him a letter of introduction from the Duke of Rattleborough, an acquaintance, but not a particular friend, of Stranleigh's. Parkes told Stranleigh he had been very successful in America, making plenty of money, but spending it with

equal celerity.

Now, however, he had secured something that contained princely possibilities. This was an option on the Sterling Motor Company, of Detroit. The plant alone, he said, was worth more than the capital needed to bring the factory up to its full output. J. E. Sterling, he explained, knew more about motor designing than anyone else in the world, and he was still a young man. All a person required to enter this wonderful motor combination, was the small sum of one hundred thousand dollars. This would purchase a share in the business which might be sold in a year or two for millions.

Mr. Parkes was an enthusiast on his subject, and might have convinced anyone with money to spare, but he had a vague feeling that his fluency was not producing the intended effect on Lord Stranleigh.

His difficulty hitherto had been to gain access to men of means, and now that he had "got alongside" the most important of them all, he was nonplussed to notice that his eloquence, somehow, missed its mark. Stranleigh remained scrupulously courteous, but quite evidently was not in the least interested. So

shrewd a man as Parkes ought to have known that it is not easy to arouse enthusiasm in a London clubman, and this difficulty is increased when the person approached is already so rich that a further access of wealth offers no temptation.

Parkes' life in America had led him to believe that gold was the only thing the average man cared about. His mistake was to move against the dead wall of Stranleigh's indifference towards money, whereas he might have succeeded had he approached the sentimental side of the young man. Indeed, Parkes at last seemed to catch a glimmering of Stranleigh's mind, so he reversed his automobile talk. Conversation lagging, his lordship asked a few casual ques-

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tions about the Duke of Rattleborough, but if any of these queries were intended to embarrass his visitor, Stranleigh's failure was equal to that of Parkes himself. They were answered so promptly and accurately that Stranleigh inwardly chided himself for his latent distrust of the man.

Parkes, seeing how the land lay, drew a light sigh.

"You see," he said, in a discouraged tone, "a man brought up, as I have been, to do nothing in particular, finds himself at a disadvantage in a hustling country like the United States, where his competitors have all been trained from boyhood to be alert business men. This option on the Sterling Company is a good thing, and if once I got on my feet, I could build up a profitable business. My difficulty is to convince some capitalists of this. If I am asked whether the scheme will produce a fortune within six months or a year, I am forced to admit there is little chance of it. An American wishes to turn over his money quickly; a long look into futurity is not for him. He wishes to buy one railway on Monday, another on Tuesday, amalgamate them on Wednesday; sell the stock to the public at several millions profit, and rake in the boodle on Friday. When I confess it will be a year before I get fairly under way, I am immediately at a discount. Capitalists won't listen any further."

Parkes noted that for the first time Lord Stranleigh began to show a reserved interest.

"Do you know anything about motors?" asked his lordship.

"I can take apart any motor, and put it together again, leaving it a little better than when I found it."

"And this machine invented by the Detroit man—does it fulfil what is said of it?"

"It's the best thing in motors to-day," asserted Parkes, with a return of his old confidence.

Stranleigh smiled slightly.

"You have been very successful in catching the enthusiasm of America," he said. "You deal glibly in superlatives. Mr. Sterling is the most remarkable man in the world; Detroit the most beautiful city on the globe, and your motor car beats the universe."

"Well, my lord, I don't disclaim the superlatives; I insist on their truth. I deal in truth, although I have suffered in pocket by doing so."

A shade of perplexity crossed Stranleigh's face. There was something deferential in the tone used by Parkes when he enunciated the phrase "my lord," which Stranleigh did not like. Neither phrase nor tone could have been used by any one of his acquaintance. As he remained silent, Parkes went on: "You need not take my word for the automobile, which after all, is the crux of the situation. I have one of them here in New York. I tested it very thoroughly by driving it from Detroit to this city. Let me take you for a drive. You doubtless know all about a motor car; I was told in London that you own at least a dozen."

"I daresay it's true. Nevertheless, I am so unfortunate as to have only a slight knowledge of their mechanics. I drive a good deal, but I leave details to my chauffeurs."

"You are doubtless well acquainted with the merits of a car from the owner's point of view. Come out with me in this Detroit motor. I will be your chauffeur, or you may drive the machine yourself, if you remember that in America you keep to the right in meeting vehicles."

An appointment was made, and was kept by Lord Stranleigh. At the end of his run he said to Parkes:

"The car seems to be a satisfactory piece of mechanism, but I own one or two American cars which I think equally good: in fact, as Mark Twain said about his Jumping Frog; I see no points about this frog better than any other frog. However, I will consider your proposal, and will let you know the result. Meanwhile, thanks for a most interesting ride."

In the cool of the evening, Stranleigh sauntered out. He entered a cable office.

"Can I send a message to London, and leave a deposit for reply?"

"Certainly."

Stranleigh wrote:

Duke of Rattleborough, Camperdown Club, London.

A man calling himself Wentworth Parkes presents letter from you. Please cable whether he is reliable.

Six hours later, Stranleigh received a reply.

Letter a forgery. Parkes was my valet for three years. Bolted.

Believe he is now abroad. London police would like his address.

RATTLEBOROUGH.

Now began a persistent pursuit of Stranleigh, which culminated in his sending Ponderby to the steamship office to buy tickets for his return to England. The young man said nothing of the cablegram, nor did he inform the police of the whereabouts of their quarry. He rather pitied the poor devil, as he called him. But Stranleigh had no use for a liar, so he refused to hold further communication with him.

Parkes, when he could not gain admission to Stranleigh, took to sending letters by special messenger, first adopting an aggrieved tone, a reproachful suggestion of injured innocence running through his correspondence like a minor note in a piece of music; then he became the victim of an unscrupulous millionaire, asserting that Stranleigh had promised to finance the proposed company, and breathing threats of legal proceedings. Indeed, as the recipient read these later communications, he realized they were written with a view to publicity in law courts. There emanated from them sentiments of great patriotism. The United States, Stranleigh learned, would not put up with his villainy, as decadent England might do, where judges were under the thumb of a debased aristocracy.

Stranleigh had no ambition to appear in the courts of either country, so he removed from one hotel to another; but apparently he was watched, for Parkes always ran him down. Thus we come to the moment when the sedate but overjoyed Ponderby returned with the steamship tickets.

"Shall I pack up now, my lord?"

"Yes, Ponderby. Prepare three boxes; one for yourself and two for me, filling mine with clothing suitable for a week or two in the country. Place the other luggage in charge of the hotel, saying I will telegraph where it is to be sent."

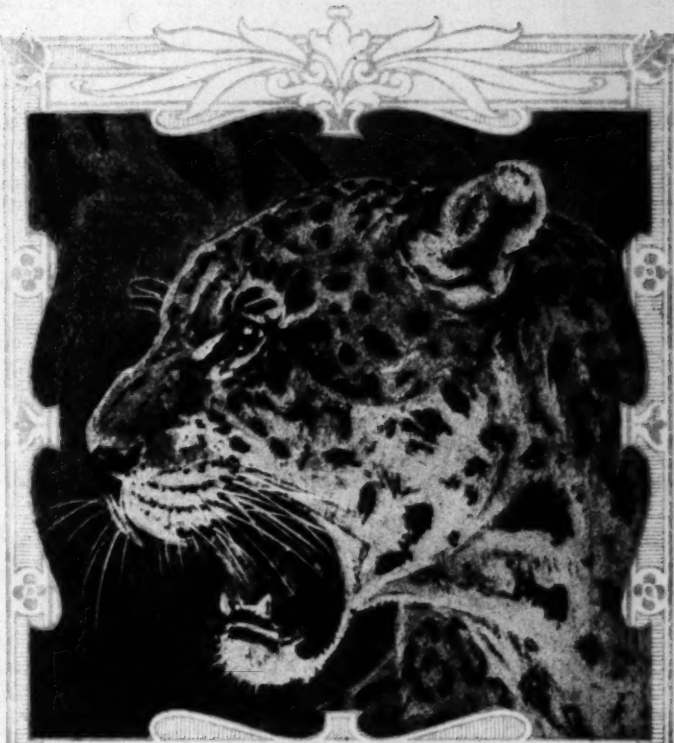
And then, to Ponderby's amazement, the young man left for Boston, and took passage in the steamer for St. John, New Brunswick.

"You see, Ponderby," explained his lordship, when they got out into the ocean, "the estimable Parkes, if he is watching us, is already aware that you have booked to Southampton. He may possibly set the law in motion, and appear with some emissaries thereof aboard the liner before she sails. We might be compelled to remain in this country."

"BUT, my lord, the steamship tickets? They cost a lot of money."

"Quite so, my economical Ponderby, but, for consolation, remember that when you step ashore from this boat you will be under the British flag. You may telegraph the company to sell the tickets. Here they are. Whatever money the company returns is to be retained by you to mitigate your disappointment. I've no doubt, Ponderby, that in thus bolting for Canada you feel like a culprit escaping from justice, but we are only escaping from Parkes. He having pestered me so much about Detroit, that city will be the last in which he will look for me. We are going to Detroit, Ponderby, by the most roundabout route I could choose, since the Panama Canal is not yet open, and so I am unable to reach the auto-metropolis by way of San Francisco."

After passing through Canada, Lord Stranleigh settled himself in a luxurious suite of rooms situated near the top of a luxurious hotel in the city of the Straits. The windows afforded wide and interesting views, but Ponderby was gloomy, and did not share his master's admiration of the scene. He was heart and soul a Londoner. He admitted that the Thames was grey and muddy, its shipping sombre and uncouth, yet that tidal water remained for him a model for all other rivers. He was only partially consoled by the fact that five cents brought him across to the Canadian shore, where he might inhale deep (Continued on Page 8)



THE FEAST

By Edgar Saltus

Decoration by Paul Bransom

Below the glow of Guatemalan skies,

In groves where undergrass grows overgreen,

Where saffron quetzals from the branches lean,

And lilac lizards with basaltic eyes

Dart their vermilion tongue at fireflies

That gleam, in sudden loops of light between

The orchids and the fuchsias and their sheen—

Supremely there a spangled jaguar lies.

Curled in a velvet knot, the radiant beast

Sleeps on the vivid grass and sleeping dreams

That out beyond the brush and buds beneath,

Crouching he springs and knows again the feast;

The startled prey, the vain escape, the screams,

The flesh that parts and bleeds between his teeth.



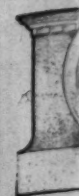
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W HO one Dia New York and Chris tree? He fever, and cific Coast three year she made atrical from the Lotta has to belong world at l

From the she became idol of the miners, an never for those r miners of fornia. She to San Fra a drinking tain, which disturbed great e quake, stands at corner of M and Kea streets. N has to expl a resident the donor how it was Lotta re received a sage from t asking per tablet on he tion of the spot that T air, one Ne people. Sh ered it an singer's nar "The lon prelate th my eyes ha the beautie illustrated, era." This Crabtree the her point o she is grow why she ret any that fl hands. Her worthy of u



Mrs. Marie horse. She painting, ex as landscape high praise canvases add drawing room which depict its parts. S a lover of l She has a views on ma

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PURSES FOR HARNESS RA

Five thousand dolla and the owners of the rotters and pacers wh In the great card of aged by the Los Anger the Association at Ex November 11 to 15. I make \$5000 to be a of the five days of th is one of the be offered in recent racing.

has been the lodestone score of famous pac to Exposition Park, that surround the pure or the very cream of the horse racing. purses are guaranteed t, Jr., the millionaire the estate of the lat and this fact also b influence on the will the horseman to enis male.

are all told twenty a be staged and as e of three heats durati me will crowd the fr strenuous contests. in all of the way fr t to that wonderful f and the great 2:02 p or two events six hor anyone of which is of stepping a mile line of two minutes

ORTANT GAM HARVARD FI

Gardena High School to meet the fighting Harvard Military Acad on on the latter's fl that promises to have bearing on the int onship this fall.

Harvard team is thoug ly winner, owing to the owing recently made High School first tea game, when the B aggregation was held t Gardena has a fairl and may pull a surprise are credited with a gr

BREEZE WILL PJP JERRY DO

FRANCISCO, Oct. 31 second baseman of I ce team, signed a cont will cover the keysto a Seals next season. or" Fanning is the onl who put his name to a c he new ball park wh ment is to provide he The wind will be at th rars and spectators. In r faces, as is the case t park. Manager Del se that this fact is got t help to Downs in his second sacker is a and has been hitting to the teeth of the g driven across Recreation

NELL MAY HAVE CHA

A P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE BRIDGE (Mass.) Oct of success against Ha idron battle tomorrow the Cornell camp toni ame known that the enter the contest with three new men in the idges will be at left end of O'Brien, who is a bruised thigh. Wl ay for the first time th ckie, replacing Hitchco ing trouble with a ba Half-back Mahan is in ned foot and Bradley v position.

INTERESTING NAVY G NAPOLIS (Md.) Oct. 2 (Night Wire.) Greater int to the football game t en Navy and Lehigh than to previous contest here this season. h defeated Navy last year, but the showing of the team this the midshipmen are thought to a good chance of winning to-

NEW YORK: Just Published A New Novel By

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RATTLEBOROUGH.

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money the company returns is to be re-
tained by you to mitigate your disap-
pointment. I've no doubt, Ponderby,
that in thus bolting for Canada you
feel like a culprit escaping from jus-
tice, but we are only escaping from
Parkes. He having pestered me so
much about Detroit, that city will be
the last in which he will look for me.

We are going to Detroit, Ponderby, by
rose, since the Panama Canal is not yet
to-metropolis by way of San Francisco."
Stranleigh settled himself in a luxurious
luxurious hotel in the city of the Straits.
ing views, but Ponderby was gloomy, and
the scene. He was heart and soul a Lon-
as grey and muddy, its shipping sombre
red for him a model for all other rivers.
net that five cents brought him across to
inhale deep (Continued on Page 9)

United States Tires
y cut satisfaction.
the West alone to
e famous tires, the
hen one sees the
he Western roads.

one who have



This department is devoted to the women who are doing things worth while,
who count for something in the world's progress—it may be in the humblest way.
If you know of any woman whose example has helped you, or might be an incentive
to others, send in a brief account of her and what she has done. From one to five
dollars will be paid for every item accepted, and one dollar for each photograph
used. Address WOMEN OF MARK BUREAU, Room 1262, Fifth Avenue
Building, New York.

Lotta Crabtree.

WHO HAS NOT heard of "Lotta,"
once called "The California
Diamond," though hailing from
New York city, of English parentage,
and christened Lotte Mignon Crab-
tree? Her father caught the gold
fever, and took his family to the gold
fields of California. Lotta was about
three years of age. Four years later,
she made her debut in amateur the-
atricals, and from that day
Lotta has seemed
to belong to the
world at large.

From the start,
she became the
idol of the Forty-
niners, and she
never forgot
these rough
miners of Cali-
fornia. She gave
to San Francisco
a drinking foun-
tain, which, un-
der the thumb of
the great earth-
quake, still
stands at the
corner of Market
and Kearney
streets. No one
has to explain to
a resident who
the donor is, or
how it was given.
Lotta recently
received a mes-
sage from the Mayor of San Francisco
asking permission to place a bronze
tablet on her fountain in commemora-
tion of the fact that it was near that
spot that Tetravini sang in the open
air, one New Year's Eve, to 150,000
people. She replied that she consid-
ered it an honor to have the great
singer's name on her fountain.

"The longer I live, the more I ap-
preciate the wonders of the world;
my eyes have been widely opened to
the beauties of nature's handiwork, as
illustrated, for instance, in the flow-
ers." This remark came from Lotta
Crabtree the other day in Boston, and
her point of view accounts for why
she is growing older so gracefully,
why she retains all the youthful buoy-
ancy that first endeared her to thou-
sands. Her love for animals, also, is
worthy of mention, as it is something
more than a fad with her. As a
member of the Cruelty to Animals
Society she frequently
astonishes
pedestrians
by protest-
ing vigor-
ously to
some cruel
driver of a
horse. She has a natural gift for
painting, executing portraits as well
as landscapes, and has been awarded
high praise by critics. Among the
caricatures adorning the walls of her
living room is "The Marchioness,"
which depicts her in one of her favor-
ite parts. She is also a pianist and
lover of literature.

She has pronounced and daring
views on marriage, and declares it to
be too dignified and sacred a relation-
ship to be entered into lightly. She
thinks that the marriage laws should
be so amended that no person could
obtain a license to wed, unless he had
graduated from some school designed
to fit him for the serious problems of
wedlock. Lotta goes in for suffrage,
is a vegetarian, is an honorary mem-
ber of The Professional Women's
Club, manages her property interests,



Lotta Crabtree

(This is a rare photograph of Miss Crabtree and was lent
by her for publication in this magazine.)

attends the the-
ater regularly,
and owns a the-
ater of her own.

A Woman

Egyptologist

MRS. Marie N.
Buckman,
the secretary for
the United
States of the
Egypt Exploration
Fund, is re-
garded as the
foremost woman
Egyptologist of
America, and
has the distinc-
tion of occupy-
ing the only sal-
aried position in
this country in
connection with
the work of this
great interna-
tional society.

The Egypt Ex-
ploration Fund
was established in England and the
United States in 1883, with head-
quarters in London and Boston.
There are three vice-presidents in
England and three vice-presidents in
the United States; while each coun-
try has a large representative com-
mittee of honorary secretaries. Mrs.
Buckman not only administers the
affairs of the national headquarters
in Tremont Temple, Boston, but, by
means of her pen, keeps the progress
of the work in the land of the Ph-
araohs, before the public. At present,
excavations are going on briskly at
the subterranean temple, the Osirion,
a sanctuary at Abydos, built by Me-
neptah, the Pharaoh of the Exodus.

A Woman County Judge

ON the western slope of the Rocky
Mountains, in the state of Colo-
rado, is Eagle County. Its entire pop-
ulation is less than four thousand
people; but it can claim the distinc-
tion of being the only county in the
world with a woman as County Judge.
Since early in 1911, Mrs. Lydia Berk-
eley Tague has filled that office. Upon
the death of her husband, who was
County Judge at that time, she ap-
plied for the appointment, which she
received in spite of the fact that four
men were also aspirants for the office.
Though not a lawyer, Mrs. Tague had
been the wife of one, and her father
had also been a prominent attorney.
Wide range of knowledge, rare exec-
utive ability and a liberal education
along practical lines made her well
fitted for the position. In counties of
the fourth class, it is not required that
the County Judge be a lawyer. The
county seat of Eagle County is Red
Cliff, situated north of the famous
mining camp of Leadville. Judge
Tague's home is a log house, and she
is the mother of five children.



Mrs. Marie N. Buckman

She has a natural gift for
painting, executing portraits as well
as landscapes, and has been awarded
high praise by critics. Among the
caricatures adorning the walls of her
living room is "The Marchioness,"
which depicts her in one of her favor-
ite parts. She is also a pianist and
lover of literature.



"The Chaldean Story of the Flood"

Dug Up From the Ruins of Ancient Chaldea

DO YOU KNOW that the Ancient Chaldean story of the Flood is the
same in every detail as Moses' account in Genesis—and that it was
written thousands of years before his version appeared? Hardly one
in a thousand even knows of this startling fact. DO YOU? But it is one of
the many thousand curiously interesting accounts in

The Library of Original Sources

now for the first time available to the general public. Up to the present this remark-
able Library has only been sold by subscriptions, but by taking over the entire unsold
edition from the publishers we secured it at an absolutely unheard-of bargain. Therefore we
are able to offer the few remaining sets to Semi-Monthly Magazine readers at

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Send us the attached coupon AT ONCE, and we will tell you how to get the Library on EASY
MONTHLY PAYMENTS, and mail you FREE a book of rare documents. Remember there are
only a limited number of sets, so act quickly. Mail the coupon NOW. You assume no obligation.
No salesman will call. The book is FREE.

THIS MARVELOUS WORK is revolutionizing modern thought. It's turning upside down
old notions and ideas. It gives the authoritative, rock-bottom sources of our knowledge on ALL
SUBJECTS OF HUMAN INTEREST from the earliest civilization down to today—the
inside facts which the average person has never even heard of.

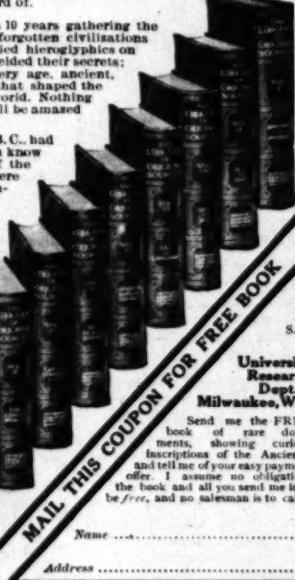
OVER 100 RESEARCH SPECIALISTS spent 10 years gathering the
contents of this great work. Ancient and remote and forgotten civilizations
in all parts of the globe were uncovered, and age-buried hieroglyphics on
monuments, tablets, sun-baked bricks and papyrus scrolls yielded their secrets;
untiring workers ransacked the hidden literature of every age, ancient,
medieval and modern, to find the "original documents" that shaped the
civilizations and influenced the thought and life of the world. Nothing
like it has ever been attempted or thought of before. You'll be amazed
at the wealth of information this unique library contains.

DO YOU KNOW that the old Egyptians 5000 years B.C. had
a Bible which they called the "Book of the Dead"? Do you know
that the Assyrian sacred literature gives the story of the
Creation? Do you know that books and newspapers were
printed in Asia thousands of years before printing was in-
vented by Gutenberg? Did YOU ever read Columbus' per-
sonal log of his great voyage—filled with strange happen-
ings and ominous forebodings? Do you know that there
occurred in Medieval England a great Socialistic
protest—the first of its kind ever known? Do you
know by what unique process Harvey demon-
strated that the blood does not stand still in the
veins, as everyone then thought? Do you know
who Machiavelli was, or what world famous
treatise he wrote?

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made paper, gold tops—a triumph of
the bookmaker's art.



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Charlie Miller, The San Francisco heavyweight, who was knocked out by Gus Bessie last night.

STOVALL HUNTS PLAYERS FOR FEDERAL LEAGUE.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 31.—(Exchange Dispatch.) Among the early arrivals for the meeting of the Federal League in Indianapolis tomorrow, at which circuit expansion, the election of officers and the determination of a definite player policy are the important matters for decision, is George Stovall, former manager of the St. Louis Browns, and who is said to be about to affiliate with the new league in the capacity of manager at Kansas City.
Stovall has not signed a contract, but is here to look the ground over and ascertain for himself the exact conditions. He intimates that he is willing to cast his lot with the Fed-

EASTERN GAMES SHOULD SHOW STRENGTH OF TEAMS.

(BY A. F. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Eastern football fields will be the scene of some interesting intercollegiate games tomorrow, although none will rise to the plane of a championship contest. Considered in a broad sense, however, the day's gridiron clashes are the most pretentious and promising of the season to date. Several inter-sectional games are expected to give a line on the comparative merits of the leading eleven of the East and Middle West.
The Harvard-Cornell game at Cambridge stands forth as the leading eastern gridiron event of the day. The undefeated Crimson combination appears far superior to that of Cornell, and should win easily.

BIG PURSES FOR HARNESS RACERS

Twenty-five thousand dollars be offered the owners of the famous trotters and pacers who compete in the great card of to be staged by the Los Angeles Horse Association at Exposition Park November 11 to 15.
This will make \$5000 to be a each day of the five days of the thing. This is one of the amounts to be offered in recent for harness racing.
This has been the lodestone tract a score of famous pacers trotters to Exposition Park, classes that surround the purses called for the very cream Grand Circuit horses.
These purses are guaranteed A. Clark, Jr., the millionaire man and the estate of the late Canfield and this fact also has a big influence on the will of famous horsemen to enter their animals.
There are all told twenty races to be staged and as will be of three heats during programme will crowd the full of strenuous contests. Races run all of the way from 1:30 trot to that wonderful 2:00 all pace and the great 2:00 in the latter two events six horses meet, anyone of which is capable of stepping a mile in classic time of two minutes.

IMPORTANT GAME ON HARVARD FIELD

The Gardens High School team is to meet the fighting of the Harvard Military Academy tomorrow on the latter's field game that promises to have important bearing on the title championship this fall.
The Harvard team is thought the likely winner, owing to the did showing recently made the L.A. High School first practice game, when the White aggregation was held to 0 score. Gardens has a fair team and may pull a surprise back as credited with a great speed.

SEA BREEZE WILL HELP JERRY DOWN

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—Downs, second baseman of Francisco team, signed a contract day and will cover the key for the Seals next season. "Breezer" Fanning is the one Seals who put his name to the new ball park. Management is to provide the season, the wind will be at the of players and spectators, in their faces, as is the case present park. Manager Del declares that this fact is got a great help to Downs in his as the second sacker is a hitter and has been hitting sea into the teeth of the as have driven across Recreation.

CORNELL MAY HAVE CHANCE

(BY A. F. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
CAMBRIDGE (Mass.) Oct. 31.—Hopes of success against Harvard the gridiron battle tomorrow rise in the Cornell camp tonight. It became known that the would enter the contest with a cap of three new men in the Coolidge will be at left on place of O'Brien, who is from a bruised thigh. He will play for the first time this left tackle, replacing Hitchcock is having trouble with a bruised Right Half-back Mahan is in a poisoned foot and Bradley in his position.
All Cornell players were in prime physical condition to

INTERESTING NAVY GAME

ANNAPOLIS (Md.) Oct. 31.—A. F. Night Wire.] Greater interest in the football game between Navy and Lehigh than any previous contest here this season. Lehigh defeated Navy last year, but from the showing of the teams this year the midshipmen are thought to stand a good chance of winning tomorrow.

WISCONSIN-MINNESOTA GAME

(BY A. F. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
MADISON (Wis.) Oct. 31.—Football partisans of the Universities of Wisconsin and Minnesota were on edge tonight for what is expected to prove one of the hardest-fought battles in the history of the two universities. Equally matched in weight



LET your player-piano be one that will develop your musical talents in a natural way—an instrument that leaves to you the charm and incentive of personal expression.
Don't turn into a mechanical musician—a mere slave of automatic expression contrivances that absorb the mind and take away all the pleasure of playing.

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provides adequate means for obtaining every change in expression that makes music enjoyable. But you have the unqualified pleasure of making these changes yourself, and without expensive or specially cut music rolls, which handicap your enjoyment by producing them automatically. You never lose interest in this instrument because it always provides incentive for personal variation and improvement in expression.
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Health Waits on Appetite
Of what use is a feast without an appetite? Or what is more distressing than a stomach that will not digest the food it craves? These are the signs of dyspepsia—the seeds of weakness which will blossom in disease if unchecked.
Pabst Extract
The Best Tonic
overcomes dyspepsia—creates normal, healthy desire for food—aids digestion and relieves every form of stomach trouble. It is quick in action and positive and permanent in results.
Order a Dozen from Your Druggist
Insist Upon It Being "Pabst"
Write for "Health Darts" booklet.
Pabst Extract Co., Milwaukee, Wis.



modern tire factories in the world
Such an aggregate of strong
been built into these famous tires
have had to "make good."
Their real mileage wear is day in and day out on the West
The overwhelming

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An Automobile Ride

(Continued from Page 6)

breaths of the air that fluttered the Union Jack.

Stranleigh, confident that he had shaken off pursuit, enjoyed himself in a thoroughly democratic manner, sailing and motoring, the second week venturing on a tour of the automobile manufacturing district. He had come to believe Parkes so untruthful that he discounted everything he had said, and was unprepared to find the reality far in advance of the description. However, he saw no sign of the Sterling Motor Company, so asked the chauffeur to convey him thither. The chauffeur, pondering a moment, was forced to admit he had never heard of the company.

"Then will you go to one of these offices and enquire?" requested Stranleigh. "Some one is sure to know the name."

The chauffeur drew up at a huge factory and went inside. Returning very promptly, he informed his fare that they knew of no Sterling Motor Company, but there was in Woodbridge Street a young engineer named J. E. Sterling, who, they believed, made motor cars.

"J. E. Sterling? That's the man I want. Where is Woodbridge Street?"

"Right away. Next door, as you might say, to the river front."

"We'll go there. Drive past Mr. Sterling's place."

Woodbridge Street proved to be crowded with lumbering trucks, loaded with vegetables for the most part, and among these vehicles the chauffeur threaded his way with caution. They passed a small, insignificant shop, above whose window was printed:

J. E. STERLING.
MOTOR ENGINEER.
REPAIRS
PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

When the chauffeur halted a little further on Stranleigh descended, and dismissed the car.

THE door of J. E. Sterling's modest works being open, Stranleigh walked in unannounced. A five-passenger car stood by the window, where it could be viewed by passers-by. Further down the room rested a chassis, over which two men, one middle-aged, the other probably twenty, were bending, with tools in their hands. Both looked up as Stranleigh entered.

"I wish to see Mr. J. E. Sterling," he said.

"My name is Sterling," replied the younger man, putting down his tools, and coming forward.

"Understood," went on Stranleigh, "there was a Sterling Motor Car Company."

"There will be," answered the young man, confidently, "but that's in the sweet by-and-by. It has n't materialized so far. What can I do for you?"

"Can you give me some information regarding J. E. Sterling? I want to see if it tallies with what I have heard."

The young man laughed. "Well, that depends on who has been talking about me."

"I heard nothing but praise," Stranleigh laughed even more heartily.

"I am afraid they were getting at you."

A man may be a creditable inventor and a good all-round engineer without expecting praise from his friends. Are you looking for an automobile?"

"No; as I told you at first, I am looking for J. E. Sterling."

"I was going to say that I'm not yet prepared to supply cars. I do repair and that sort of thing, merely to keep the wolf from the door, and leave small surplus to expend in my business. My real work, however, is experimenting, and when I can turn out machine that satisfies me, my next business will be to form a company."

A man can't do anything in this line without capital."

"The competition must be keen."

"It is, but there's always room for a tip-top article, and the production of it is my ambition."

"Is that your work in the window?"

"Yes."

"Does it satisfy you—come up to your expectations?"

The young man's face grew serious; his brow wrinkled almost into a frown.

"I can't exactly say it does that," he answered at last. "Still, I think the faults can be corrected with a little patience. On the other hand, the improvement I have put in this car may not be as great as I thought when I was working at it."

Lord Stranleigh looked at him with evident approval. He liked the young man's frankness and honesty.

"Do you mind showing me your improvement and explaining its function?"

"Not at all. Come over to the window, and I'll show you how the wheels go round."

AS the two men approached the car

in the window, a man on the pavement outside stopped suddenly, and regarded them with obvious astonishment. Neither of those inside saw him, but if one or the other had looked through the glass, he would have recognized the sinister face of Wentworth Parkes who, having satisfied himself as to the visitor's identity, turned away and retraced his steps.

Sterling lifted a leather curtain which hung down in front from the passenger's seat, and disclosed a line of three upright pegs, rising two or three inches from the floor of the car. They were concealed when the curtain was lowered.

"If you give me the matter a thought," said Sterling, "you will discover that the passenger in an automobile is in a helpless position. His chauffeur may faint, or even die at his wheel from heart failure, as has often been the case, or he may be drunk and unreasonable, driving the car with danger to all concerned, yet if his passenger attempts to displace him while the car is traveling at high speed, disaster is certain. The center peg here will stop the engine and put on the brakes. A pressure of the foot on the peg to the right turns the car to the right, and on the left, to the left. In an ordinary motor the passenger can do nothing to save himself, but here he may stop dead, or, if he prefers it, may disconnect the steering wheel, and guide the car at his will."

"It seems an excellent device," said Stranleigh.

"I think it is, but after all, the crises in which it could be brought to play are rare. As a general rule, a chauffeur is more to be trusted than the owner, and if the owner happened to be a nervous man, he might interfere, with deplorable results. That's its disadvantage."

"Yes," said Stranleigh, "but it's like the pistol. You may not need it, but if you do, you need it very badly. Could you let me try this car tomorrow?"

"Yes," said Sterling, slowly, glancing at Stranleigh. Then he added, with more enthusiasm, "I should be very glad for you to try the car."

"Then place it in the charge of a competent chauffeur, who knows nothing of your safety device, and send it to my hotel at eleven o'clock. Tell him to ask for Henry Johnson. I'll make a little journey into the country, where I can test the device."

"Better cross the river to Canada," said Sterling.

"Very good. Canada will do," agreed Stranleigh. "You're a busy man, Mr. Sterling, and I've taken up a good deal of your time. You must allow me to pay for it."

The young man's face grew red be-



Mothers of a Hundred Nations Served Quaker Oats This Morning

Think of that—you who serve a less delicious oat food. Millions of people send thousands of miles to get the flavor of Quaker Oats.

They send from Scotland for it. They send from climes so distant that your evening is their morning.

All to get such luscious oats as no nearer mill supplies. These rich, plump grains, these mammoth flakes with the flavor kept intact.

The world consumes a thousand million dishes yearly of these far-famed Quaker Oats.

You need send but a little way—to the nearest grocery store. And you need to pay but one-half cent per dish. Yet some of you are serving oats without this wondrous flavor.

Quaker Oats Made to Win the Children

Quaker Oats is not made from the grains as they come. We pick out the big grains—the grains with the flavor.

We pick them so carefully that we get from a bushel only 10 pounds of Quaker Oats.

Then these choice grains go through a process which preserves the flavor.

We do this to win children to oatmeal. The oat grain holds a wealth of elements which growing children need.

It is the richest of all grains in phosphorus and lecithin, of which brains and nerves are made.

Oats have been known for ages as the vim-producing food.

So modern mothers, all the world

over, want their children to love oats.

Then serve the oats they love. Serve just the luscious grains. They are picked out for you in Quaker Oats, and made to be delicious.

Others cost the same per package and the same per dish.

**Regular Size
package, 10c**

**Family size
package, for
smaller cities
and country
trade, 25c.**

Except in Far
West and South.



Look for the
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The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers

(407)

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"Steero" Cubes have many other uses. They give added savor to the gravy, a new flavor to roasts and make the dishes you have tired of seem new.

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out satisfaction.
The West alone to
famous tires, the
men one sees the
Western roads.



HERE I'VE BEEN LIVING ALL THESE YEARS AND DIDN'T EVEN KNOW IT WAS THERE!

—AND WHEN HE TALKS TO THE COLLECTOR NEXT SPRING!

Los

BIG PURSES FOR HARNESS RACERS

Twenty-five thousand dollars will be offered the owners of the famous trotters and pacers who compete in the great card of to be staged by the Los Angeles Horse Association at Ex Park November 11 to 15.

This will make \$5000 to be each day of the five days of the race. This is one of the amounts to be offered in recent years for harness racing.

This has been the latest record of a score of famous pacers trotters to Exposition Park, claims that surround the purse called for the very cream Grand Circuit horses.

These purses are guaranteed. A. Clark, Jr., the millionaire man and the estate of the late Canfield and this fact also a big influence on the will of famous horsemen to enter best animals.

There are all told twenty races to be staged and as will be of three heats during the program will crowd the full of strenuous contests. Races run all of the way from 2:30 to that wonderful 7:00 p.m. and the great 2:03 p.m. the latter two events six hot meet, anyone of which is capable of stepping a mile classic time of two minutes.

IMPORTANT GAME ON HARVARD FIELD

The Gardena High School team is to meet the fighting of the Harvard Military Academy on the latter's field game, that promises to have important bearing on the championship this fall.

The Harvard team is thought the likely winner, owing to the fact showing recently made the L.A. High School first practice game, when the White aggregation was held 6-0 score. Gardena has a fair team and may pull a surprise back as credited with a great speed.

SEA BREEZE WILL HELP JERRY DO

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31—Downs, second baseman of the San Francisco team, signed a contract and will cover the key for the Seals next season.

"Skeeter" Panning is the one Seal who put his name to the new ball park management is to provide in season, the wind will be at it of players and spectators. In their faces, as is the case present park. Manager Del declares that this fact is got a great help to Downs in his as the second sacker is a hitter and has been hitting son into the teeth of the game have driven across Recreation.

CORNELL MAY HAVE CHANCE

TRY A P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE CAMBRIDGE (Mass.) Oct. 31—Hopes of success against the gridiron battle tomorrow rise in the Cornell camp tonight. It became known that the would enter the contest with cap of three new men in the Coolidge will be at left on place of O'Brien, who is from a bruised thigh. We will play for the first time this left tackle, replacing Hitchcock, having trouble with a bad right half-back Mahan is in a poisoned foot and Bradley in his position.

All Cornell players were in prime physical condition in

INTERESTING NAVY G. ANNAPOLIS (Md.) Oct. 31—A. P. Night Wire.] Greater interest in the football game between Navy and Lehigh than in any previous contest here this season. Lehigh defeated Navy last year, but from the showing of the teams this year the midshipmen are thought to stand a good chance of winning tomorrow.

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neath its daubs of grease, and he drew back a step.

"Well, you've spent your own time to an equal amount, so we'll let one expenditure balance the other."

"Oh, I'm a loafer. My time is of no account."

"I could not accept your money, sir."

The two looked at one another a moment, and seemed to understand, even though one gentleman wore the greasy clothes of a mechanic.

"I beg your pardon," said Stranleigh, softly. "There's a question, however, I would like to ask you. Have you given an option on this car device to anyone?"

Sterling glanced up in astonishment.

"Why, yes; I did give an option to an Englishman, but it ran out two months ago. By the way, you're English, too, aren't you?"

"I was born over there."

"This Englishman was n't your sort. He was a most plausible talker, and, as I told you, my judgment of men is sometimes at fault. I gave him an option for two months, but I think all he wanted was to get an automobile for nothing. He said he represented a syndicate of English capitalists, some of whom were in New York. He borrowed the only car I had completed at that time. Like the preacher, after the futile collection, I wanted to get back my hat at least, but I wrote letter after letter, and have never received any answer. It was n't worth while to set the police on his track, so I tried to forget him, and succeeded until you spoke of an option just now."

"The agreement with him lapsed?"

"Yes, quite two months ago."

"Will you write out an option for me, for a week only? I'll pay you five hundred dollars now, to be forfeited if I fail to keep my promise."

"I'll give you the document with pleasure, but it isn't necessary to make a deposit."

"This is a business transaction, you know, Mr. Sterling. You are almost as bad a business man as I am. I don't know the law in America, but I think you will find that unless a deposit is made, your option would be invalid in a court of law. There must be value received, I believe, when a bargain is made."

"All right," said Sterling, laughing lightly, "but I'll hand you back your money if you regret the deal."

He went to a desk in the corner, and wrote out the agreement, in which he acknowledged the receipt of five hundred dollars. Stranleigh selected from his wallet five bills for a hundred dollars each, and handed them over, then bidding good morning to the engineer, he walked to his hotel, followed at a discreet distance by Mr. Wentworth Parkes.

HAVING located his quarry, Parkes retraced his steps to Woodbridge Street, deep in thought. His first resolution was to try bluster with Sterling, but he abandoned that idea for two reasons, each conclusive in its way. His acquaintance with the engineer had convinced him that while much could be done by persuasion, he would not yield to force, and secondly, Sterling had no money. Whatever gold was to be acquired must come from Lord Stranleigh. It was, therefore, an innocent lamb of a man who entered the machine shop of Woodbridge Street.

"Hello!" cried Sterling, who seemed taken aback. "What have you done with my motor?"

"Your automobile is here in Detroit; a little the worse for wear, perhaps, but there's nothing wrong that cannot be put right in short order."

Sterling stood thinking deeply, while Parkes continued: "The truth is, Mr. Sterling, I have been working night and day under very discouraging conditions. Until recently there was nothing hopeful to tell you, and the moment I struck a bit of luck, I came on here in the car to let you know. You see, if you possessed a

factory in going order, that I could have shown a man over, the company would have been a fact long ago." He paused a moment, regarding the other shrewdly. "I must admit I was surprised when I passed your shop an hour ago, to see standing in this window, you explaining the car to him, the very man on whom I depended. Put it down to my credit that instead of coming in, embarrassing him, and perhaps spoiling a deal by interference, I passed on."

Sterling was plainly nonplussed. "I wish you had come in an hour earlier," he said. "You could not have interfered; your option ran out some time ago."

"I know," said Parkes, regretfully, "but I thought my good work might have made up for the legal lapse. Indeed, Mr. Sterling, if you will allow me to say so, I had such faith in your honesty that I believed you would renew our arrangement."

"That's just the point," said Sterling. "Had you come in an hour sooner, you would have been in time. As it is, I have granted a new option to the man in the window."

"What name did he give you?"

"The name he mentioned was Henry Johnson."

Parkes laughed a little, then checked himself.

"He went under the name of Trevlyan in New York, but neither that nor Johnson is his true title. Well, is he going in with you?"

"He has asked for a week in which to decide."

Parkes laughed more heartily.

"In New York I took him for a ride in your motor, and there also he asked me for a week in which to decide. He seems to have taken the opportunity to come West, and forestall me."

"I don't believe he's that sort of man at all," cried Sterling, impatiently.

"Oh, well, perhaps I do him an injustice. I hope so, anyway. Of course, you're not compelled to show your hand, but I think, in the circumstances, you might let me know just how far you've got."

"Yes, I think you are entitled to that," said Sterling, slowly. "I remember now, I was astonished when I learned he knew I'd given a former option. However, I shall be greatly disappointed if he doesn't run straight. He took an option for a week, and paid me five hundred dollars, to be forfeited if he does not exercise the option."

"Well, that certainly does look like running straight. Meanwhile, what are you to do?"

"I am to send the car to his hotel with a suitable chauffeur, at eleven o'clock tomorrow. He means to test it along the Canadian roads."

"Was anything said about the amount of capital he was prepared to put up?"

"No; he didn't get that far."

PARKES took a few turns up and down the room, then he said suddenly:

"Have you any particular chauffeur in mind?"

"No; I was just about to make arrangements."

"Well, you need n't go any further with them. I'll be your chauffeur! I can show off this car better than a stranger. It's to my interest, too, having spent so much time on it, to see the deal put through. Besides, I know your man, and he cannot deny that I sent him to your shop. I think he owes me a commission at least, for bringing you together. I realize, of course, that I have no legal claim, yet, I am sure, if the facts were proved, any court would allow me an agent's commission."

"I'll pay your commission," said Sterling.

"You haven't the money and he has."

Sterling thought deeply for some moments before he answered:

"I will let you go as chauffeur, but I must inform him who you are."

Parkes shook his head.

He loses both his business and advertising appropriation, who fails to make good.

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will lighten the labor of any housewife. Here are some of the things this world famous oil will do:—

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FOR DINING ROOM. Wring out the cloth in hot water. Apply a few drops of 3-In-One. Go over surface of dining-room table, chairs, sideboard, buffet, china cabinet. Wipe thoroughly. Shines brightly with dry cloth. Greatest cleaner and finisher ever discovered.

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FOR KITCHEN. Oil the washing machine, cream freezer with 3-in-One. 3-in-One prevents rust forming inside oven of gas range or on any painted or black parts—stops tarnish on nickel surfaces. Prevents rust on metal refrigerator shelves. Leaves no odor or grease or residue of any sort.

FOR DINING ROOM. Wring out cloth in cold water. Apply a few drops of 3-in-One. Go over surface of dining-room table, chairs, sideboard, buffet, china cabinet. Wipe thoroughly. Rub briskly with dry cloth. Greatest cleaner and polisher ever discovered.

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"My dear Sterling, you are the most impractical man I ever met. If you give him warning, he'll merely leave you in the lurch, as he did me."

"Do you mean to disguise yourself?"

"I shan't need to. I understand that class of Englishman better than you do. He will not even see me, and I don't know that I shall call myself to his attention at all. My own idea is to let the deal go through, claiming only the privilege of being your adviser; keeping quite in the background. He will regard me as a servant, and unless I said to him: 'Lord Stranleigh of Wychwood, why did you bolt so suddenly from New York?' he would never have the least idea who was sitting beside him."

"Lord Stranleigh?" echoed Sterling, in amazement.

"Yes; that's the man you're dealing with, and he's worth untold millions. I'll go to his hotel now, and see him, if you prefer that I should do so."

"No, no; take him out tomorrow, but say nothing to him about me or my business. Whatever arrangement we come to, you shall be recompensed for your share in the negotiations."

PARKES' prediction regarding Stranleigh's non-recognition of him proved accurate. The young man simply said: "We will cross the ferry, and run up along the Canadian shore as far as Lake St. Clair."

The road continued along the river bank, with no fences on the left side, and although residences were fairly numerous, there was little traffic on the highway. The car was running at a moderate pace when the chauffeur suddenly diverted it towards the river, and with an exceedingly narrow margin escaped tumbling down the bank.

"I say," murmured Stranleigh, "I don't like that, you know."

"There's worse to come," said the chauffeur, menacingly. "Promise to pay me a hundred thousand dollars, or I will dash you and the car into the river. If you consider your life worth that sum, speak quickly."

"Ah, it's you, is it, Parkes? I hope you realize you will dash yourself over at the same time?"

"I know that, but I'm a desperate man. Just get that into your head."

"You are aware that a promise given under duress is not binding?"

"Stow talk," roared Parkes. "Say 'yes' or 'no.'"

"I say 'no,'" replied Stranleigh, so quietly that the other was completely unprepared for the prompt action which followed. Stranleigh flung his arms round the man, and jerked him backward from his wheel. His lordship was in good athletic condition, while the ex-valet had looked too much on the highball when it sparkled in the glass. He was helpless as a child.

"Now," said Stranleigh, "I'll lay a wager that this car tumbles off the bank before five minutes are past."

Stranleigh, with his heels, was working the two outside pegs, and the car acted as if it were drunker than a lord.

"In God's name," cried Parkes. "Let me go! We shall be wrecked! I implore you, Lord Stranleigh!"

"Well, I'll save your life, but I'll give you a lesson against attempted blackmail."

He steered to the edge of the bank, then pressed the middle peg, and stopped the car. Rising and carrying Parkes with him, he hurled him headlong over the slight earthy precipice into the water, which was shallow at that point. Parkes arose spluttering, and found Stranleigh had turned the car around, and, with a smile, was looking down at his dripping victim.

"You'll suffer for this!" cried Parkes, shaking his fist at him. "We're in a country, thank God, (Continued on Page 14)

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ON HARVARD FI

The Gardenia High School team is to meet the fighting of the Harvard Military Academy in the latter's home game, that promises to have important bearing on the intercollegiate championship this fall.

The Harvard team is thought the likely winner, owing to the lead showing recently made by the L.A. High School first team in the game, when the Harvard aggregation was held to 0 score. Gardenia has a fairly team and may pull a surprise, but are credited with a great deal of speed.

SEA BREEZE WILL
HELP JERRY DO

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31. Downs, second baseman of the San Francisco team, signed a contract and will cover the keyhole for the Seals next season.

"Shooter" Fanning is the one who put his name to a contract in the new ball park which management is to provide for the season, the wind will be at the hands of players and spectators, in their faces, as in the case of the present park. Manager Delahanty declares that this fact is going to be a great help to Downs in his new position and has been hitting hard on the teeth of the game have driven across Recreation.

CORNELL MAY HAVE CHANCE

CORNELL MAY
HAVE CHA

INT A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE THE CAMBRIDGE (Mass.) Oct. 31. Hopes of success against Harvard in the gridiron battle tomorrow night in the Cornell camp tonight became known that the Cornell team would enter the contest with a cap of three new men in the line.

Coolidge will be at left end place of O'Brien, who is a former bruised thigh. Will play for the first time this left tackle, replacing Hitchcock who is having trouble with a bad right half-back. Mohan is in a position to play and Bradley is in his position.

All Cornell players were in prime physical condition to

INTERESTING NAVY GA
ANNAPOLIS (Md.) Oct. 31.

A. P. Night Wire.] Greater interest in the football game between Navy and Lehigh any previous contest here this season. Lehigh defeated Navy last year, but from the showing of the teams this year the midshipmen are thought to stand a good chance of winning tomorrow.

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The Handicap of the Well-Born Child

(Continued from Page 5)

treatment given him being designed not only to develop his mental powers, but still more to instill in him self-confidence and habits of self-control. Three months after his admission he was entered in the third grade of a Philadelphia public school, and in less than nine months was promoted to the sixth grade—the normal grade for a boy of his age. He had been saved from a life of hopeless inadequacy and started on the road to a sane, complete manhood.

Or, again, supplementing parental ignorance of the importance of proper adjustment of the environment, neglect of the physical condition of children may be a most influential factor in the misshaping of a life. Take, for example, the case of a fourteen year old boy, Harry M., likewise saved for society. This boy, whose mother died when he was only five, had been for several years in the care of a stepmother, who, as often happens, had been somewhat unsympathetic and perhaps unnecessarily harsh in her treatment of him. The older he grew the more he seemed to justify her belief that he was an innately "bad" boy, and in truth his conduct at last became such as to fill all who knew him with the direst forebodings.

Before he was twelve he displayed a recklessness, maliciousness, and irritability of temper that continually brought him into trouble in school and home. Still worse, he developed a propensity for stealing valuable articles from the house and selling them for a few cents, which he spent in entertaining himself in not altogether wholesome ways. The climax came when he was caught stealing from a neighbor, and haled into the Juvenile Court, where he was put on probation. All means of discipline failing he was finally, with little hope that any good would come of it, taken to the University of Pennsylvania's psychological clinic for examination.

One fact which was now discovered for the first time was that his mouth and teeth were in such a deplorable condition that they must long have been a cause of constant and almost unbearable nervous irritation. Dental work was at once begun, with the interesting result that as it progressed the better boy he became. He was then placed in a private school, where, in less than a year, by the simple process of putting him on his honor and trusting him in matters great and small, his behavior became that of a normal, healthy boy, and he justified in every way the expectations of those in charge of him.

SO, too, with another case which has recently come to my knowledge, and which is even more deserving of the thoughtful consideration of parents, since it is representative of a far more widely existent condition than the retarded state of Edgar C., or the nervousness of Harry M., and a condition that is likewise entirely preventable.

In this instance a Pennsylvania schoolmaster of psychological insight and training, Mr. C. K. Taylor, had his attention disagreeably drawn to one of his pupils, a boy of nearly fifteen, by the latter's restlessness and mischievousness in class, his habit of perpetually cribbing at examinations, and his aversion to joining in the sports of the school.

Instead of punishing the boy for his classroom peccadilloes, or contenting himself with sending a warning message to his parents—people of the social rank from which come usually the pupils of first-class preparatory schools such as this was—he resolved to gain his confidence and to discover if possible just what was wrong. To this end he made him his companion on long walks, caused him to feel that he had a real

interest in him, and little by little got so close to Bob that the latter finally freed his soul in a confession that would have horrified his parents could they have heard it.

The fact that he had been surreptitiously smoking for more than two years was the least of the secret vices to which Bob made sorrowful confession. Whence his "badness" he did not know, though as he told his story his sympathetic listener recognized in it the not surprising result of parental neglect—a neglect due, as likely as not, to the erroneous but prevalent notion among people of refinement and culture that their children are naturally so "innocent" that they will "instinctively" shun the ways of wickedness. But Bob evidenced a sincere desire to gain the strength of will he so sadly lacked; and from that moment Mr. Taylor made up his mind to play for him the part of a spiritual physician.

THAT was in February. In May the boy started at track work, and that summer, on Mr. Taylor's suggestion, his parents sent him to a small camp, where he was given opportunity for plenty of tramping, rowing and swimming. He returned home "a different boy, in character, in attitude towards his work, and in his every thought. In the fall he went in for football, in the winter basketball, and in the spring resumed track athletics, winning the mile open against the best runners in the school. In the interim Mr. Taylor had developed in him a keen interest in his studies, and, after another summer in camp, he showed not only remarkable physical growth but a mental ability and a moral power that amazed and delighted his parents.

As compared with his condition at the time Mr. Taylor took him in hand he had increased physically from two inches of lung expansion to six and a half inches, from ninety-seven pounds in weight to one hundred and forty, had grown six inches in height, and was eight inches broader around the shoulders! All this in not much more than two years.

These three instances—I have not the space to cite more—show plainly the redemptive possibilities open even when deterioration is far advanced. But surely they bring out even more clearly the urgent desirability of taking steps to prevent deterioration from setting in at all. For every backward boy of good parentage who comes into the hands of men like Dr. Witmer and Mr. Taylor, there must be hundreds who grow up to a defective manhood wholly because they have not been started right and have never been shown how to "get right."

Simplification of the child's environment from the first day of dawning consciousness; the surrounding of him not with a dazzling profusion of objects of luxury, but with well-chosen and well-arranged furnishings and ornaments which, while minimizing mental strain, will awaken and confirm in him a love of the truly refined and beautiful; the enforcement of habits of sound physical exercise and personal cleanliness; watchfulness over one's own words and conduct when in his presence, so as to avoid sowing seeds of evil by the contagion of a bad example; avoidance so far as is possible of bringing to his notice anything that might cause a profound emotional shock; constant alertness to detect any indications of incipient "nervousness;" and, above all, an intelligent and systematic training of the child in the correct use of his reasoning powers, so that he shall be accustomed from an early age to think for himself and to think accurately—such are some of the fundamentals in an efficient parenthood.

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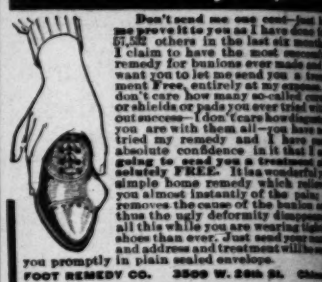


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The bath apron for mother to wear while bathing baby is a necessity. The following pattern has been used and is a success. Buy one yard and a quarter of one yard wide oil cloth. Cut off the one-quarter yard and bind one of the long edges with white tape. Lay this at one end of the larger piece and bind them together, also binding on both sides. This leaves a pocket at the bottom. As oil cloth is too slippery to sew with the machine, lay the tape on the oil cloth and sew down with the machine, making three divisions in the pocket, to hold the toilet articles. Gather the upper edge and use wide tape to make a belt and strings. Sew four buttons on the belt in front. Make also a channel apron with four button holes in the belt and button it on the oil cloth apron.—E. P. C., New York, N. Y.

Children as a rule detest castor oil, though many suggestions have been offered for disguising the taste of the oil, none of them have been remarkably successful. Taking the oil in coffee will succeed with some children; taking it in orange juice with "fool" others. I stepped into my druggist recently, explained that my boy would not take the oil and asked if he knew of a good way to prepare it. The druggist said he did and gave the oil in a glass of soda water. Not the slightest trace of the oil could be detected and my boy seemed perfectly delighted with it. Now when I think my children require castor oil, I step around the corner to my druggist and purchase a glass of soda water—with castor oil added.—Y. C. M., Springfield, Mass.

Guava marmalade—not the jelly—is not very well known. It is a stiff paste which comes put up in flat wooden boxes covered with gaily colored paper. It may be used in a variety of delicious ways, and is just the novel dainty for the afternoon tea, the luncheon, etc. The marmalade may be cut into blocks and dipped into a white fondant flavored with lime, or lemon juice; or it may be cut, as in the West Indies, into slices just as thin as you can make with a knife, and put between wafers for sweet sandwiches. You may cut small balls and use instead of candied cherries to decorate cakes.—E. M., Washington, D. C.

When using Chinese lanterns for decorative purposes, put a few handfuls of sand in the bowl-shaped bottom, around the candle. This will prevent the lanterns from swaying and also tend to prevent their catching fire.—S. C. C., Providence, R. I.

If one has a rug that is too small for the room and a floor that is not sufficiently well finished to leave uncovered, take a strip of plain ingrain or oilmeal wall-paper, paste it on the floor next to the wall and then varnish. It will make a very pretty border for the room, the cost is very small, and it will wear well.—S. C. C., Providence, R. I.

A wide-silled bay window in our apartment house has been transformed into a miniature green house at very small expense. I bought at a auction, a glass show case with a strong oak frame, for the bottom of which I had a zinc tray made. Into it we put six inches of soil from the

woods and although I had to resort to the greenhouse for some of the vines and ferns that make a mat of greenery, many lovely bits of bloom, the delicate mosses, grasses and creeping things came in the earth straight from the forest.—J. E. C., Washington, D. C.

I made a very neat and attractive skin dolly for my jardiniere stand out of the sleeve part of an old worn out pair of elbow length gloves of a brown shade. Cutting the glove open at the seam, I trimmed it to resemble the shape of a skin. I was careful not to have the cuttings too even, and the result is very satisfactory. It prevents any water from staining the stand, and it is very pleasing to the eye.—M. L. C., Berkeley, Cal.

When your hot water bag begins to leak, don't throw it away. Cover the hole with adhesive plaster (or something equally good), fill the bag with sand or salt and slip the filled bag into one made of flannel. In a great many instances where a hot water bag is needed, this sand or salt bag will do just as well. Place it in a warm oven until it is thoroughly heated. It will hold the heat for a long time.—Mrs. E. W. T., New York.

One bungalow living room is used part of the year as a dining room, the rest of the time as a library. At the semi-annual change the book-cases are transformed into china closets. To make the same shelves equally suitable for books or dishes, rubber weather strips were tacked two inches from the back of the bookcase on each shelf. These strips are flat enough not to interfere with the books.—I. M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

In making corset-covers, or house-dresses, I always stitch a crescent shaped piece of the same material under the arm. This increases the wear and obviates the necessity of patching, which is unsightly at best. In relining a coat a large shield-like piece is first put under the arm and the regular lining covers it.—M. M. B., Chicago, Ill.

To insure the final wear of a table cloth, examine it and when it looks thin in the folds, cut an inch off one side and one end and re-hem. This necessarily changes all the folds when the cloth is laundered. By doing this I find they will wear nearly as long again. Be sure and do this before the linen is worn thin.—S. C. C., Providence, R. I.

If you have no kitchen cabinet, take three-quarters of a yard of table oil-cloth, twenty inches wide, and make a pocket of it. Tack this inside your pantry door and you have a splendid out-of-the-way place for sauce-pan lids. They stand upright and can not roll around; and they will be kept free from dust and always where you can find them.—D. H. B., Franklin, Ohio.

When punching eyelets, place the material over a cake of white soap. This makes a firm edge which is easily worked over. It also prevents the material from raveling.—S. C. C., Providence, R. I.

When darning silk stockings put a piece of lace under the hole and darn through nets. This is neater and stronger than the ordinary way.—V. T. C., Norwich, Conn.



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The Famous Chain Letter

SIXTEEN years or so ago, a man named Griffin, mayor of a small town in New South Wales, Australia, started a chain letter in the name of his daughter, with the idea of endowing a hospital with the proceeds. The plan was to construct a 180-link chain by Miss Griffin writing to three of her friends and asking them to send her ten used postage stamps, and also asking them each to write to three of their friends to do the same. The idea was eventually to sell the cancelled stamps received to a stamp dealer for re-sale to collectors, and to use the money thus gained for the hospital. The first three recipients numbered their letters No. 1, the second nine numbered theirs No. 2, the third twenty-seven numbered theirs No. 3 and so on. With the one hundred and eightieth multiple, the chain was automatically to cease.

But the originator evidently went into the matter wholly without considering the results of this arithmetical progression. As the scheme went into effect, it gradually came to the notice of people all over the world. In 1905 an article in the London Spectator, by some one who had figured up the possibilities, claimed to

show that there would not be writing paper in the world to write the letters by the time the one hundred and eightieth series reached. It figured that up to the twentieth link the number of letters would amount to over five millions and that there would not be stamps in the world to complete the thirtieth link.

Up to six years ago, it is reported that over two million letters had been received. Until 1902, the letters were opened by Miss Griffin, her father and his employees, and the contents sold to dealers and the proceeds turned over to the St. George's Cottage Hospital, near Sydney, New South Wales. At last the letters came too numerous for them to handle. The post-office was overwhelmed, in spite of many additional clerks just to handle this mail. Fifty-five mail bags full of letters had to be stored in a basement unopened although the post-office department was crippled for want of mail. This lot was sold just as it came, to a stamp dealer for about \$375, and later sold by him in quantities of 100 and 1,000 letters to collectors in Australia and the United States.

Moving Family Portraits

IF ONE IS able to afford the luxury, the thing to do is to have "moving portraits" taken of oneself and family—particularly of the children. The moving picture people are beginning to make quite a business of such portraits. One concern especially, which is perhaps the best known of them all for its artistic work for show purposes, is offering its services privately to wealthy persons, for portraiture of this kind.

Naturally, it is rather expensive. The company, having obtained an appointment, sends a couple of expert men to the home of the millionaire. The operatives carry with them the requisite apparatus, and make a moving portrait of the wife, in her boudoir, in the drawing-room, etc.; and likewise pictures of the children, at play in the garden or otherwise occupied.

The market for work of this sort is necessarily limited, and the price is proportionately high. But the pictures are well worth the money. The person for whom they are executed pays for the films at so much a linear foot, and is provided, incidentally, with a machine by the aid of which he can at any time throw the portraits, in motion, upon a screen.

One can easily imagine how interesting it would be, in later years, to see the children as they were when they were little—not mere stiff likenesses of them, in frame or photograph album, but living portraits,

showing them in the act of studying their lessons, or capering about and enjoying themselves.

THE moving picture people are also making a specialty of similar portraits of celebrities, for show purposes. Thus, for instance, they recently took a picture of former President Taft in his office at the White House, showing him at his daily work. In another case Cardinal Gibbons was the "subject"—exhibited in the act of receiving a deputation of clerical dignitaries, major and minor, in his garden.

The Cardinal required the picture man to place his machine in such a position as to take him in profile, because, as he frankly explained, his years would thus be shown less plainly. This arrangement was entirely satisfactory to the photographer, who, in the middle of the performance, suddenly said to his assistant: "Spring it, Bill!"

Whereupon Bill, who had been provided for the purpose with a watchman's rattle, caused it to revolve thrice with a loud noise.

The Cardinal, his attention attracted, turned his face toward the camera for a moment or two—what was exactly what was desired.

After the affair was over, he said casually to the photographer: "The machine of yours makes a good deal of noise." And the camera man grinned.

An Automobile Ride

(Continued from Page 11)

where they think very little of lords."

"Oh, I don't think much of lords myself, in any country," replied Stranleigh, suavely, "and even less of their valets, notwithstanding I've a very good one myself. Now, listen to my advice. I shall be in the United States before you can reach a telephone, and I don't see how you can get me back unless I wish to return. I advise you not to stir up the police. The Duke of Rattleborough cabled that a certain section of that useful body is anxious to hear of you. Call on Mr. Sterling, and whatever he thinks is just compensation for your introduction I will pay, but before you get the money, you must insure both of us against further molestation in any way."

Stranleigh drove up to the shop on Woodbridge Street, and listened to Sterling's account of Parkes' visit and conversation, which explained

how he had come to allow him to drive the car.

"That's quite right and satisfactory," said his lordship. "I never for a moment distrusted you. Still, I did get your name from Parkes, and I owe him something for that. What do you think would be a fair payment to make? I threw him into the river, but though it's clean, clear water, I expect no reward."

"If you allow me to pay him the five hundred dollars you gave me yesterday, I think the rogue will get much more than he deserves."

"Very good: I'll add another five hundred; but see that he signs some legal document, undertaking not to molest us further. And, Mr. Sterling, I'll capitalize your company to the extent of a hundred thousand dollars."

A third adventure of Young Lord Stranleigh in America will appear in an early issue of the SEMI-MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

modern tire factories in the world.

Such an aggregate of strong points has been built into these famous tires that they have had to "make good."

Their real mileage wear is demonstrated day in and day out on the Western roads.

earned the of

All over the world United States Tires are giving day in and day out satisfaction.

Were the verdict of the West alone to decide the merits of these famous tires, the answer is self-evident when one sees the actual numbers in use on the Western roads.

Chain Letter

Now that there would not be enough writing paper in the world to supply the letters by the time the one hundred and eightieth series was reached. It figured that up to the twentieth link the number of letters would amount to over five billion, and that there would not be enough stamps in the world to complete the thirtieth link.

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Western roads.



CHARGE OF THE SCOTS GREYS AT WATERLOO

WELLINGTON held this regiment of cavalry in reserve at the Battle of Waterloo, awaiting the supreme moment when an overwhelming charge might turn the tide of battle. The instant the French lines wavered the order was given to charge and the Scots Greys cavalry hurled themselves against the French like a thunderbolt. This charge ended forever the career of Napoleon and his dream of universal empire vanished away with the smoke of his artillery. The celebrated picture shown herewith from Ridpath's History, the original of which was purchased by Queen Victoria, and is now owned by King George of England, illustrates but one event of all the thousands which make up the history of every nation, empire, principality or power in the world famed publication,

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SEMI-MONTHLY MAGAZINE READERS are invited to write us for our 46-page booklet of sample pages. It is free. A coupon of inquiry is printed on the lower corner of this page for your convenience. We have shipped this splendid work to delighted readers living in every state of the Union, and every purchaser is more than satisfied. This great sale is now nearing the end and it is certain the work will never be offered again at such a bargain. We offer the remaining sets, brand new, down to date, beautifully bound in half Morocco.

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says: "Dr. John Clark Ridpath is one of the ablest of American historians. He combines a beautiful literary style with wonderful accuracy and completeness. His great History of the World is a library in itself. There is no better set of books to place in the hands of youth than this notable work."

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says: "No other work of its kind has ever supplied a history so well suited to the needs of all classes and conditions of men. We cheerfully commend this most popular and complete of all world histories to our readers."

William J. Bryan

says: "Dr. Ridpath's History of the world is a lasting monument to the author's intelligence and industry. It is thorough and comprehensive and will be a permanent help to an increasing number as a reference library."



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SEMI-MONTHLY MAGAZINE



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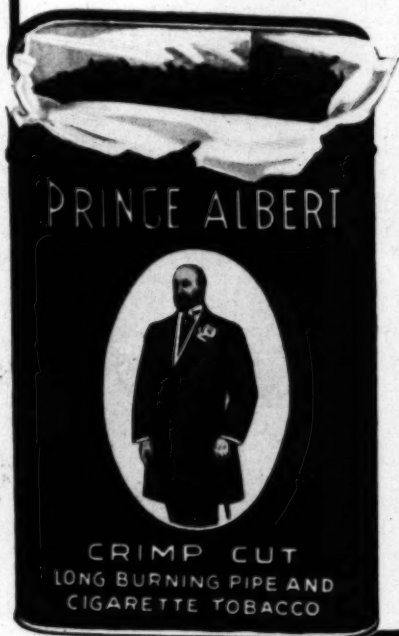


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Such an aggregate of strong points has been built into these famous tires that they have had to "make good."

Their real milage wear is demonstrated day in and day out on the Western roads.

All over the world United States Tires are giving day in and day out satisfaction.

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Los Angeles Times — GALE

SIGHTS OF THE TOWN.



New York World

THE AUDIENCE KEPT INSISTING THAT THE STAR HALFBACK TAKE OFF HIS OVERCOAT



Chicago Post

FINDING A NEW BUMP ON HIS CRANIUM



Baltimore American

HOW EMBARRASSING!



Seattle Post-Intelligencer

Touchin' on an Appertainin' to the Income Tax.



St. Joseph News-Press

A CASE OF SHORT LIVED MIRTH



Portland Journal

INDEX TO CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Recent Cartoons	1	President Madison's Last Novel. By Frank G. Carpenter	5	Walks With Myself. By James M. Wernick	11
Index to Contents. Advertisements	2	The Autobiography of a Pumpkin	9	City and House Beautiful. By Ernest Brampton	12
Editorial	3	The Migration of Mrs. Tripp. By Gustavus A. Faine	10	Home, Sweet Home	13
Mine Your Mind. By Herbert Kaufman	4	The Wrong Side of the Creek. By Kenneth Rossiter	11	Trap Nests to Distinguish Workers From Dreamers	14
By the Western Sea	5	Immigrants Who Have Become American Kings. By Richard Spillane	12	By J. Harry Welsch	15
Column Forward	6	Foreigners Who Have Won Wealth in America	13	Physiological and Psychological. By Edward B. Wernick	16
Junipero Serra, the Man. By May C. Ringwalt	7	Good Short Stories	14	This Human Body of Ours	17
The Eagle. The Lancer	8	In the Kaleidoscope. By Genevieve Farnell-Bond	15	Products of Poets and Humorists	18
Who's Who—And Wherefore. Pacific Personals	9			Advertisements	19

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New Times Building, First and Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

THE TIMES MAGAZINE.

Established Dec. 5, 1897. Reconstructed Jan. 6, 1912
Jan. 4, 1913, and May 31, 1913.]

devoted to the development of California and the Great West, the exploitation of their marvelous natural resources and the word-painting of their wonders and beauties. Popular descriptive sketches, solid articles, strong in fact, statement and information; brilliant sketches, correspondence, poetry and pictures; the Garden, the Farm and the Range.

Illustration in tone and color: Southwestern in scope and character, with the flavor of the land and of the sea, the mountains, canyons, slopes, valleys and plains of the "Land of Heart's Desire."

Independent weekly vehicle of present day thought, explanation and description; a journal of views, opinions and convictions; the steady champion of liberty, law and order in the industries, holding up the hands of all good men and women, without distinction, who are working to better their condition in life and to secure the cause of home, country and civilization.

Illustrated Weekly, being complete in itself, is served to the public separate from The Times news sheets when required.

Contributors: In submitting matter for publication in the Illustrated Weekly, you are advised to retain copies of your writings. Manuscripts accompanied by postage will be returned if not found available; but otherwise the return is not guaranteed.

Sold by newsdealers: 10 cents a copy. With the Sunday Times, \$3.50 a year; without, \$2.60 a year. THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, Publishers, New Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Entered as second-class matter January 6, 1912, at Los Angeles, Cal., under Act of March 3, 1879.

Los Angeles Times
Illustrated Weekly

Under the Editorial Direction of
HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

Each Weekly Issue Over 91,000

EDITORIAL.

A
Black
Superstition.

All America is stirred to its lowest depths about the trial of a Jew in Russia alleged to have murdered a boy to get blood for the sacrifice of the heathen. It is a black and horrible superstition, and the early Christians charged with this crime at their communion service by the heathen. It is the superstition more dismal than that of intelligent Americans who with horror a large central bank some a distinguished citizen of a long ago, Andrew Jackson, played George the dragon-killer, or Her- strangling the snake, in destroy- bank?

Just now the whole world is in spasms about the tight money market, and the Bank of England simply raises her discount rate and protects her store of gold.

There is a concrete example of the kind of bank we ought to have, and yet through a black superstition we are prevented from having the most scientific financial system the world knows of.

The New
Jersey
Election.

All the big oratorical guns of three political parties are belching away in New Jersey in the fashion of the Japanese attack upon Port Arthur, or of a sea fight between two fleets of dreadnoughts.

All the noise is over the election of a Governor, and the interests involved are not those of the State concerned, but of the national politics of the three parties.

New Jersey is the home State of the President of the United States, and although he is President and living in Washington, is still the Democratic boss of his State. He has practically nominated the candidate of his party for the gubernatorial office.

For the Democratic party to lose New Jersey would be a political Waterloo, hence all the most eloquent Democrats in Washington are letting the banking bill take care of itself while they are trying to take care of the Mosquito State.

The way New Jersey would go on November 5 if the fight was a square one between the Republican party and the Democratic is not hard to guess. But with the party of Lincoln and McKinley split from stem to stern by the Roosevelt crowd, the result of the coming election is very problematical.

If Mr. Wilson's party keeps hold of Mr. Wilson's State, it will be as that party holds the national government, by a minority vote, and all the inconveniences and detriments of Democratic rule will be due in New Jersey to the falsely-called Republicans for whom Holy Hiram of California is the principal speaker.

No doubt the fate of New Jersey will outline pretty clearly the possibilities for the next Presidential election. To beat the Democrats, the

Republicans must get together, but will the Progressives permit this to be done without sacrificing Republican principles?

A Voice
From
Mohonk
Lake.

The Friends of the Indians and Other Dependent People held a conference the other day at Mohonk Lake in the beautiful Adirondack Mountains in Northern New York.

The members of this association can scarcely be charged with the sin of "imperialism." They are a philanthropic-minded lot of citizens, and their one inspiration is that of helping to uplift and lead forward, backward and dependent people.

Yet with a unanimous voice these philanthropists proclaimed that the welfare of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands calls for further tutelage on the part of the United States. They have given the subject more attention and study than all the Democrats in Congress and out of it, including our very intelligent and high-minded President. They proclaim that the Filipinos are not fit for self-government.

Ne
Ultra
Crepidam.

When a distinguished Athenian painter had finished a picture and exposed it for inspection, a shoemaker called his attention to the fact that the sandals on the figure were not tied properly. The painter corrected the error on the authority of the expert.

This gave the ego in the shoemaker an abnormal development, and he undertook to criticise the features in the painting. The artist said to him, "stick to your last."

We read in a dispatch from Washington that a worthy baker has forsaken his oven, sure that he can forecast the weather better than Mr. Moore, who sits up aloft in a government building. The Washington baker thinks he can foretell the weather, not for a few hours nor days nor weeks nor months nor years, but that he can work out a system of sunshine and rain that will tell us what is going to

happen weather-wise for hundreds of years.

We are willing to risk all our reputation on the proposition that it is a case of the shoemaker and his last, or of the baker and his dough. If he doesn't go back to knead dough he will soon need bread.

A
Political
Pointer.

In the Congressional district surrounding Peoria, Ill., an election was held the other day to fill a vacancy.

The district is Republican, and yet the Democratic candidate was elected. Why? For the same reason that Woodrow Wilson is President of the United States, because the Republican party in the Illinois district is engaged in a Kilkenny cat fight as it was in the nation last year.

To be sure, in the said cat fight the regular Republican cat loomed up "as big as a goat," while the "Progressive" cat was "chawed" up, all but its tail. But the fact that the fight existed elected a Democrat. So it has been ever since the "Progressive" party came into existence, and so it will be till the last hair of its tail is buried.

Happy
Are the
Dead.

When Solon, the great Athenian law-giver, was traveling in Asia Minor, he met Croesus, distinguished in his time as the John D. Rockefeller of that age. King Croesus asked Statesman Solon whom he considered the happiest man on earth, expecting the answer: "You, sire." But the profound Athenian said: "No man can be esteemed happy until after he is dead." The other day we heard from Spokane, Wash., of the death of A. B. Kerlin, who is happier in his death than perhaps he wots of.

Mr. Kerlin had the misfortune of being a Democratic elector who in February last cast his vote for Woodrow Wilson as President of the United States.

The way Democratic politics is going it certainly looks as if very shortly the only happy Wilson electors will be the dead ones.

Herbert Kaufman.---Mine Your Mind.

There are no ready roads to success. Fame and fortune do not provide highways. Where opportunity lies off the beaten path, that's why there is so much room along the trail than in the path itself.

There's more room along the trail than in the path itself. The trail is always surfeited with unimportant things and men. Those who adopt conventional vocations do not alter the conditions under which they work, soon find themselves battling for a living.

But originality grows precious every year. If you discover a new goal, develop a new territory, or an unapplied idea you're worth your own weight in civilization.

Don't be daunted by the estimate of commonplace brains. Invention can usually confound calculation. Imagination is the ultimate faculty. Its resources are in-

Given a free rein, it is by turn a scout prospecting among the possibilities of tomorrow; a mental laboratory in which fancy experiments with the unknown and the unshown; a magic lens at once a microscope and a telescope, enlarging ideas, empires, reducing futures to immediate vision. It wears wings and beats among the planets, it dons diving bells and roams the ocean bed—it stalks in seven-league boots and outruns the feeble legs of Time.

When reason is independent of precedent and untrammelled by tradition it transcends all magic and creates sources of wealth compared with which those of fabled Golconda and Ind and Eldorado are pittance.

Every human carries within himself talents that outvalue the products of Kimberley and the Rand. If you are filled with the gold fever

stay at home and mine your mind. Its riches are inexhaustible: the more you dig into it, the more you put into it.

Initiative is ample capital for anybody and anything. Only the doubting are poverty stricken. What if your father had nothing to will. Your own will remains, and, properly employed, it can make you as powerful and mighty as was ever any son of Adam.

Your natural endowments furnish all essential facilities for success. Money and education sometimes simplify, but seldom win, struggles. Those who rely solely upon either generally lose the one and derive no benefit from the other. If you can't duplicate what you possess, some man who uses his wits with greater skill will seize what you can't defend.

Knowledge is not a force, but simply an adviser of action. Un-

schooled thinkers have contributed most to the world.

Learning is profitless until it is set to earning. We pay no man more than he is worth. Those who teach us nothing we relegate to the ranks and delegate to minor offices. Their recognition is commensurate with their unimportant activities. But enterprise establishes its own status. Leaders cannot be regulated by the laws of average because they make the laws for the average.

There are ideas enough under your scalp to cut continents apart, shove mountains into the sea, yoke hemispheres, reconstruct shattered bodies, metamorphose the Sahara into a granary, and drain the Dismal Swamp. Brains and brains alone conceived, created and founded all the utilities of civilization. Mine your mind.

[Copyright, 1913, by Herbert Kaufman.]

By the Western Sea. Land of the Great Southwest.

All Roads to Sunshine.

IT WAS almost with a feeling of consternation that the American people read of the great exodus of western farmers to Canada. There went out of the country in that direction 50,000 to 80,000 people a year carrying millions of dollars into the far Northwest. As usual, the Yankees and their progeny knew what they were doing. The Canadian lands have increased tremendously in value, and with the concerted movement in Great Britain to deplete the population by emigration to the extent of 12,000,000, a good many Britishers are finding the way to Canada and are buying the Americans out so as to secure improved farms. The Britisher is not a pioneer after the American fashion. Mr. Wantland, the Southern Pacific colonizer, is authority for the statement that 25,000 people from Canada will remove to Southern California during the coming winter. As all roads used to lead to Rome, in these days all lead to sunshine.

Will the Burlington Come?

IT IS rapidly approaching the end of a twenty-year period since the writer of this paragraph was railroad reporter for The Times. This was before the Salt Lake was built by the Clarks, and the old Terminal Railroad Company of Los Angeles was getting very busy to complete the work begun years before under the leadership of R. C. Kerens of St. Louis through his agent here, Thomas Burnett. Mr. Kerens, speaking to The Times railroad man, looking out of his keen blue eyes, said, "Take up and keep up the cry, 'Meet the Burlington.'" The people of Los Angeles were ready to do the meeting, but the Burlington was not prepared to come half way. The Clarks stepped in and constructed the road, and now arises, after all these years, a Macedonian cry to the people of Los Angeles, "Meet the Burlington." Los Angeles in the matter of industrial development is always in the attitude expressed by the motto of the State of South Carolina, or in Latin is ever "Semper parata."

It Will Pay, All Right.

THE Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles county is holding conferences with an engineer in the employ of the Federal government looking to the protecting of the rich lands along the San Gabriel River from Azusa to the sea overflowed in heavy rains by the immense torrents coming down from the mountain-tops. There are two purposes in this proposed work, the second being to conserve the flood waters in the rainy season for irrigation purposes in the long, dry summer. It is estimated that the undertaking would cost between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000. These waters come down from one of the great forest reserves of the government, and the Federal treasury is looked to for about half the cost of the work. The details have not been worked out showing how this is to be done, but undoubtedly the project is feasible in some way, and more undoubtedly it is worth the money, according to the estimate. Wherever the waters can be stored in the mountains that should be done in order to allow of the development of electric power in the fall, which is very great. But there are rains that fall upon the mountain-tops along the headwaters of the San Gabriel that cannot be restrained by any dams possible to construct. These must be stored in some way along the bottom-lands where they will percolate and be available for artesian wells in the dry season. California is only beginning this great work of conservation, which will furnish a great deal of electric power and also a great deal of water for irrigation purposes.

Developing the National Guard.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL FORBES of the State of California is one of the public men who is "on the job" every hour of every day of the year, and almost always "the right man in the right place." If there are moments when he is in the wrong place, the writer has not learned of the time or the place. He is formulating a plan by which we should have at least a thousand members of the National Guard in and about Los Angeles. Gen. Forbes is discussing this with the War Department of the Federal government, which wishes to make the full strength of this body in the State of California 100,000 men. We do not want a large standing army and do not need it, so in this respect the wishes and the needs of the people come together.

But no one can tell the time when a large and well-equipped force may be necessary. We are building fortifications and mounting heavy batteries all along the Coast, but guns are like words, a power only when "there is a man behind them." Our young men are intelligent and most of them patriotic, and with a large militia or body of citizen-soldiers we can defy the world, whereas without such an organization we are at the present time subject to disastrous attack on the part of any comparatively insignificant power with a well-developed regular army.

Perhaps the Greatest of All.

LOS ANGELES, the metropolis of the Great Southwest, is in many respects a world-leader and a "world-beater." There are many things here unique or nearly so the whole world over. Many of these are great institutions, and it would be hard to tell which is the greatest. There are not a few of us who will not hesitate to say that among the greatest is the Bible Institute, a new thing in Los Angeles and new in the world. The institution will cost \$1,000,000 first and last, and about half of this vast sum is already available. One of our citizens the other day made a donation to it of property worth \$100,000. Now the trustees are offering 6 per cent. gold bonds running a term of years to the amount of \$500,000 in order to complete the building and equip the plant. The auditorium is to be of a capacity to seat more than 4000 persons, and the dormitory and dining-room accommodations will meet the needs of more than 600 persons. It is called the Bible Institute because the study of the Christian Scriptures is to be the object of the attendance of all its patrons. The Bible is not generally held as it was by our grandmothers, and yet there never was a time in the history of Christianity when so much attention was being paid to the study of the Scriptures. These writings are no longer looked upon as a fetic, and few thoroughly-educated Bible students of the day regard these remarkable writings as being in all respects absolutely infallible. A learned priest in the city of Rome visiting the United States for the purpose of interesting Bible students in a revision of the books about to be undertaken by the Roman church tells us that there are few if any manuscripts antedating the ninth century. He admits that many minor additions and interpolations have been made in the sacred texts in times when the works were copied by the hands of individual writers. But if the theory of inspiration has changed, the reverences for the Scriptures has not diminished.

Development of Imperial.

ONE of the most remarkable things in the history of these remarkable days in this remarkable Southwest is the development of the Imperial Valley. Perhaps a million people in the United States have read Harold Bell Wright's story, "The Winning of Barbara Worth," the scene of which is laid in the Imperial Valley. The great value of the story lies in the descriptions of the desert and the imaginative account of how it was won to civilization. One city in the valley, Imperial, is discussing the issuing of bonds in the sum of \$75,000 for the installation of an electric light plant and the extending of its sewer system to meet the demands of the growing community. The Southern Pacific agent at that city is responsible for the statement that from the first of January to the first of October of the present year there were handled at the depot there 3500 cars of freight. Of these, 1345 were outward shipments and 2157 shipments received. The outward shipments were nearly all agricultural products, cattle and hay leading, and the inward shipments were mostly lumber.

Over-Sea Traffic.

THAT was a great day at the Los Angeles Harbor when the great ship Santa Clara tied up at the dock and landed 1000 tons of freight, coming directly around the continent from New York. What a leap it was from the days when the little coastwise steamers used to lie out in the offing and the passengers and freight had to be lightered from the wharf to these little vessels of 1000 tons burden. The Santa Clara is an immense modern ship of 10,000 tons. That is her displacement. She would probably carry 15,000 tons dead weight, or a dozen times the freight capacity of one of the vessels of the old days. This ship is being fol-

lowed by a sister ship of the same capacity, which will grow into a fleet. The ship belongs to the William R. Grace Company of New York, which for a whole generation has been carrying on business from New York with the western coast of South America. Simultaneously comes a story that the Charles R. McCormick Company intends the construction of four great steamers for passenger and freight which will cost over \$1,000,000 to ply between the northern ports of the United States on the Pacific Ocean, and San Pedro. These ships are each to carry 2,000,000 feet of lumber at a trip, and have first-class accommodations for more than 100 passengers. It is all on account of the opening of the Panama Canal, together with the present development of business and travel along the Coast, with the great promise of the future.

The California Raisin Crop.

THE raisin crop of California is about all gone to the market. The grapes are gathered and dried during September and October, and then are rushed out all over the United States and Canada in order to be in the hands of the retailers to meet the great holiday trade from Thanksgiving Day to New Year's Day. One can remember the time when in an American household of the average class of people following the customs brought over from Europe, about the only days on which raisins, a great luxury, were seen upon the table, were during these three great holidays, the American harvest-home or Thanksgiving Day, the great Christian midwinter feast Christmas, and the universal feast which celebrates the beginning of the New Year. Until about a quarter of a century ago the raisins of Europe and America came almost entirely from the southern part of Spain, Malaga being the principal shipping point. With the development of fruit growing in California, the San Joaquin, and principally around Fresno, became known as peculiarly fitted for the production of raisins. A Republican Congress put a protective duty on the imported fruit to encourage the development of the home industry. The result is that the raisin crop of California this year amounts to 100,000 tons, or 2,000,000 pounds, a much larger crop than ever produced in the Spanish vineyards, a better fruit, and sold cheaper the world over. The California fruit growers are the most intelligent body of farmers that ever turned virgin soil with a breaking plow or tilled an orchard with a cultivator. They have applied scientific methods to the curing of raisins, and California fruit is much more tender than the sun-dried raisins of Malaga, which are thick-skinned and decidedly tough.

For the Exposition Year.

WHEN nearly five years ago the question of holding the Panama-Pacific Exposition to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal came before the people and several cities got into the scrimmage to secure the big show, Los Angeles with an admirable mingling of common-sense and generosity stood aside. It was common sense because at that time we were a little city without accommodations to meet the millions sure to attend the exposition. It was an act of generosity, for we wanted San Francisco to have the great fete. It is a matter for congratulation that the people of San Diego have undertaken to have an exposition of their own in 1915. Los Angeles' shrewdness and generosity are to be rewarded. Lying between the two exposition cities we shall catch the visitors, as the darky did the coon, "coming and going." We must have something to entertain the eastern people and foreigners, and our people with their usual foresight and enterprise are to revive the flower show for that year. The flower festivals of Los Angeles in the past were gorgeous, thrilling and soul-inspiring. They were things the world had never seen before. Needless to say, the one for the exposition year will eclipse everything that has gone before and make Los Angeles a point well worth making by every visitor to the Coast.

At Monrovia the grading of Fallen Leaf avenue has been let at \$21,408.61.

At Pomona the carrying of the bond issue for \$90,000 insures the improvement of the streets and roads in and about the city.

In Santa Ana during twelve months the building ran to a value of \$846,986.

"Column Forward!"

FRESH REPORTS OF PROGRESS IN THE ADVANCING SOUTHWEST.

There is no notable change to report in industrial affairs anywhere in the Great Southwest from the conditions prevailing for months—yes, years—past. It is the time of the year when bank clearings are at their highest on account of tax-paying. New tax collectors report unusual activity on the part of the property owners, yet the bank clearings week by week run a little less than a year ago. This is owing to a somewhat tight money market, which stops speculation in real estate, even bringing building activity down moderately.

At Eagle Rock, work has started on a paving contract amounting to nearly \$100,000.

Abbot Kinney, the founder of Venice, is contemplating the building of a pier for deep-sea ships, to cost \$1,000,000.

Work has been begun on the construction of a good road up the mountains along the Creek in San Bernardino county that cost nearly \$43,000.

The State government is planning the building of shops at the Folsom State Prison for which the Legislature appropriated \$33,000.

Plans are in progress for the creation of a tourist resort at Relief Hot Springs to cost \$30,000.

At Jerome, Ariz., the Clark copper mine have spent \$4,000,000 in doubling the capacity of their smelter.

The Pacific Electric Company is doing preliminary work on the installing of a block system which will cost \$1,350,000.

The Santa Fe Railroad Company is reported as about to reconstruct its wharf at San Diego at a cost of \$200,000.

The Spreckels interests are asking permission to issue bonds in the amount of \$15,000,000 to construct a railway from Diego to Yuma.

The citizens of San Diego have voted bonds in the amount of \$640,000 for the improvement of the water system.

The corner-stone of the new City Hall at San Francisco has been laid for a structure to cost \$2,500,000.

A company developing a tract of land along Stephenson avenue, Boyle Heights, half a score of bungalows under way plans out for as many more.

A new arrival from the East, L. D. H. formerly of Memphis, Tenn., has landed \$100,000 in Hollywood property since his rival here a month ago.

A mountain road to Barton Flats is to be built at a cost of \$40,000. This is of the road intended to lead to the Bear Valley.

The city of Fullerton is now spending \$300,000 for municipal improvements, \$100,000 on a grammar school and \$200,000 on a hospital.

The assessment roll of the city of Pasadena foots up \$31,514,221. Adding property brings the value of the city up to \$100,000,000.

The State Board of Control has agreed to take \$30,000 of Long Beach school bonds out of an issue of \$140,000.

At Covina, extensions to the abattoir being made to enable the handling of hogs a day.

For nine months of the present year building permits in Los Angeles numbered 12,774, at an estimated cost of \$20,000,000.

At Phoenix, Ariz., building permits for September aggregated in value \$254,000, the biggest month in the history of the city.

HERO O

NOVEMBER 1, 1913. A hearted day and Margaret Petra, on the last day of arrival into the here" of Michael Joseph christened on the advent on our 11 and mother were no time in church fold. A very pious co that much-abused talk highly esteem both for integrity try in life. The little son of body, but had such a studios convent church of became yeared in the Gregorian early decided that for the priesthood. With this purpose to Pahn, the cap placed under a pri At 17 he was at the Convent of Jes and a year later m it was at that t by that he took th because of his Prior Juniperus, on sions of St. Fran the Saint of Aus "Would that I had per!" "While I was a n could not read at t was employed to a vena Jusipero Se added with the na characteristic of him dity during my no had I been profess health and strength light." Distinguished as a number of philosoph as a preacher, lionized, sealon appeals were t to the intellect to repentance I and beat it wi chain, or, carrie could snatch a ligh muffle but the fl No scholar's chair, uly so ardent a a Jusipero Serra lonages of the missic in the year 1749 to join the Col published by the F Mexico. Panatic Junipero n was was the distin man. If he had a t, he also had rta. A man of many fr man than the fo the sea, Palou, mas, who with hi mate little coterie of members of v ed together and k streams of youth an The voyage was l ships, but to Jun y's highway to the rta. dily he recited ma ers of the night he When asked if he k of water, which a trial to others o rly answered: "Not specially, since est of not feeling th and talk less." To prepare himself the missionary lat the entire 100-l to the City of companion for to the ravens named natives for fo the last day of 17 month of our Lady happy pilgrims and of their tramp for nine earnest y

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Junipero Serra, the Man. By May C. Ringwalt.

HERO OF THE CROSS.

NOVEMBER 24, 1713, was a very happy-hearted day in the home of Antonio and Margarita Serra, in the town of Majorca, on the island of Majorca, for it was the day of arrival "out of the everywhere" of a dear little son.

Michael Joseph, the brand-new baby, was christened on that brand-new day of his birth on our little planet, for the father and mother were devout Catholics eager to have no time in bringing their son into the world.

A very pious couple in the best sense of the much-abused word, simple farming people, highly esteemed by all their neighbors for integrity of character and industry in life.

The little son was delicate and puny body, but had so keen a mind, showed a studious nature when sent to the school church of St. Bernard, where he learned versed in Latin and trained in singing the Gregorian chant, that his parents decided that he should be prepared for the priesthood.

With this purpose in view, he was sent to Palma, the capital city of the island, and under a priest at the cathedral.

At 17 he was admitted as a novice into the convent of Jesu, outside the city walls, a year later made his profession.

It was at that moment of deep, solemn prayer that he took the name of Junipero, chosen because of his intense admiration for Juniperus, one of the beloved companions of St. Francis, the friend of whom Junipero fervently exclaimed: "that I had a forest of such juniper."

While I was a novice I was so small that I could not read at the chorister's desk, so I was employed to serve mass," plaintively Junipero Serra; then triumphantly with the naive, childlike faith characteristic of him throughout his life, "I was during my novitiate, too, but scarcely I been professed when I recovered my strength and grew to a manly figure."

Distinguished as he quickly became as a philosopher, he was even more distinguished as a preacher.

Zealous, zealous for the faith, his pulpit appeals were to the emotions rather than the intellect, and while calling sinners to repentance he would often bare his head and beat it with a stone or a piece of wood, or, carried still farther in fervor, would match a lighted candle in his hand and beat out the flame against his flesh.

scholar's chair, no church pulpit could so ardently arouse a soul, and from the first Junipero Serra longed for the highways and the missionary field.

In the year 1749 came the glad permission to join the College of San Fernando, founded by the Franciscans in the City of Mexico.

Junipero may have been, but all was distinctly and delightfully different. If he had a genius for compelling others, he also had the gift of winning them.

One of many friends, none was more devoted than the four who followed him to the sea, Palou, Crespi, Verges, and Junipero, who with himself had formed that little coterie at the cathedral, the members of which had studied and labored together and kindled with all the enthusiasm of youth and devotion to a cause. The voyage was long, perilous, full of hardships, but to Junipero Serra it was a highway to the royal land of heart's desire.

He recited mass, and for tireless hours of the night heard confessions.

When asked if he did not suffer from thirst, which had become so grievous to others on board ship, he smiled and answered:

"Especially, since I have found out the secret of not feeling thirsty, which is to eat and talk less."

He compared himself "to endure hardness" as missionary labors before him, he had the entire 100-league way from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, with only a companion for the unknown road, and the ravens in the form of well-fed natives for food.

On the last day of 1749, in the celebrated chapel of our Lady of Guadalupe, the happy pilgrims returned thanks at the hands of their priest.

These earnest years Junipero Serra



MONUMENT TO SERRA, NEAR MONTEREY BAY.

and Palou worked among the Indians of Sierra Gorda. Then came an appointment to establish missions among the Apache Indians of Texas.

But the carrying out of this plan was prevented by the Viceroy's death, and for seven years of impatient waiting Junipero Serra was detained at the capital of Mexico preaching missions, little dreaming what Providence had in store for him.

Suddenly the moment of destiny struck. The Jesuits withdrawn, the missions of lower California were offered to the Franciscans of San Fernando, Junipero Serra was chosen president of the eager little band of sixteen missionaries who set sail for California March 1, 1768. The father's joy upon receiving the appointment was so overwhelming that he was "unable to speak a single word for tears."

The historical facts concerning the subsequent founding by the Franciscans of that wonderful chain of missions in Alta California is too well known to be given here, but there are certain little stories connected with early mission life that we love to repeat whenever we speak the name of Junipero Serra, because they bring that zealous priest, that heroic pioneer, before us in all the reality of flesh and blood and indomitable spirit far more vividly than any state archives and library chronicle. Following are outlines of some of them:

The homely story of the muleteer to whom Junipero Serra on the long, unsuccessful tramp in search for Monterey Bay applied for aid when driven desperate with pain from a grievous sore on his leg.

"Son, do you not know some remedy for this sore?" he asked.

"Father," replied the mule driver, "what remedy can I know? I have only cured beasts."

"Then," replied Junipero Serra, his humility with a characteristic twinkle of fun in it, "consider me a beast."

The tragic tale of the news brought of

a murdered padre at San Diego and Junipero Serra's exultant cry: "Thank God! The seed of the Gospel is now watered by the blood of a martyr. That mission is henceforth established."

The comic horror of the day when the first Indian child that he had attempted to baptize was snatched out of his arms by the terrified parents just as he was sprinkling the water upon its head.

The dramatic picture of religious ecstasy, when in a lonely glade of live oaks the traveling father insisted upon halting, unloading a pack mule, and hanging up bells that he always carried to a branch of a tree.

"O Gentiles," he shouted in clarion notes set to the wild music of the bells as he rang them, "come, come, come—come to the holy church; come, come, come to receive the faith of Jesus Christ!"

Only one Indian came in answer—but he went back into the forest and returned with all his people with him, and in the deserted glade was founded the Mission of San Antonio de Padua.

Junipero Serra loved all his missions as a father loves his children, but no other was quite so dear to his heart as the Mission of San Carlos in the beautiful Carmel Valley, over the hills from Monterey. San Carlos, where it had been his habit to work in the fields side by side with the Indians in that simple comradeship that endeared without cheapening him in their eyes; San Carlos, where was buried Crespi, his boyhood friend; San Carlos, where late in the summer of 1784 he came to die, the faithful Palou in devoted attendance, ministering to both his bodily and his spiritual needs.

Knowing that he was soon to depart and be no more seen among them, he wrote a tender farewell to all his brethren too far to come to him. With those nearer at hand gathered about him, surrounded by a lamenting host of heart-broken Indian converts, Junipero Serra, ripe with age and stintiness, received the Holy Sacrament in

the mission church to which he had gone on foot, his chanting voice "still strong and sonorous." Returned to his room, at his request he was anointed with holy oil and spent much time in repeating penitential psalms and litanies.

He did not go to bed, but in habit and cloak passed the night on his knees or sitting on the floor.

On the following morning, August 28, he received company and sat at table to eat a little broth. Later, he lay down "to rest"—and slipped quietly away into the "rest that remaineth for the people of God."

London "Pea Soup."

[New York Sun:] London and Londoners have been the butt of many a good joke, but perhaps the oldest subject of the humorist is the London fog. The mist, which is commonly called "pea soup," dates back to the seventeenth century. There are records as far back as that which indicate that the city suffered even in those days from mists as intense as any of those of today.

In November, 1699, Lord Evelyn made a note in his diary to the effect that there was "so thick a mist and fog that people lost their way in the streets, it being so intense that no light of candle or torches yielded any direction. Robberies are committed between the very lights which are fixed between London and Kensington on both sides and while coaches and passengers were passing. It began about 4 in the afternoon and was gone by night. At the Thames they beat drums to direct the watermen to make the shore."

Visitors to London in those days were in the habit of making fun of the fog just as the visitors of today. Condemara, Spanish Ambassador in Queen Elizabeth's time, said to a friend who was returning to Spain: "My compliments to the sun, whom I have not seen since I came to England."

In Elizabeth's time the burning of coal was prohibited while Parliament was in session. So dense were the fogs during the years of 1813 and 1814 that when the Prince Regent tried to make his way to Hatfield, the home of Lord Salisbury, he could not find his way and was compelled to forego the trip and return to Carlton House, which he reached after a succession of accidents.

Mexicans Use "Divining Jars."

[New York Sun:] In the semi-arid regions of northern Mexico the hunt for water is carried on with great perseverance and varying success, although the divining rod is not used. The "vaqueros" and "pastores" of Sonora, Chihuahua and Coahuila have certain tests which they say are even more certain than the witch hazel switch of the water witch. The following are some of them:

When it is suspected that water may be found in a well of reasonable depth, extend a sheep's pelt with the wool up. In the middle place a fresh egg. Cover by an earthen jar glazed inside when the earth is perfectly dry and the day warm, clear and without wind. At sunrise, on the next day, lift the jar, and if the eggs and wool near it are covered with dew, water will be found at a greater depth, but if there is no dew either on the egg or the wool there is no water to be found in that vicinity.

Another test is as follows: Grind sixty grains of quicklime and mix it with an equal quantity of paris green and sulphur. Put the mixture in a new jar with twenty grams of unwashed wool. The mouth of the jar should be sealed with an earthenware stopper of the same material as the jar itself. Then weigh it, and when the atmosphere is perfectly dry bury it about eight inches below the surface of the ground and cover it up, beating down the earth. Dig up the jar twenty-four hours afterward and weigh it. If the weight has increased in the meantime water may be found by digging, but if it weighs less there is no water in the vicinity.

[Tatler:] "Grand country you have here, shepherd."

"Oh, aye, it's no sae bad; but ye ha'e fae walk ten miles for a drapple o' whusky."

"Well, why not get a barrel and keep it by you?"

"Mon, mon, it will na keep."



THE EAGLE never heard a human being discussing morality who did not at some point in his discourse declare that hypocrisy was the most loathsome and dangerous of all human vices.

It is loathsome and dangerous because it gives its possessor an undue advantage over the candid, really sincere and honestly-outspoken man.

This explains why you humans inveigh so strongly against hypocrisy in the breast of the other fellow while carefully encouraging the poisonous secretion in your own hearts.

The Eagle tribe is in a way vastly superior to the human race, and this is shown by the aspirations of the two species. The Eagle stands on the proud eminence of a perfected life-cycle. Go back to the earliest records of the human race, and there you find the Eagle exactly as he is today. He is a product of evolution like all other creatures, but his evolution to the very acme of his possibilities took place thousands of years ago.

The human race is far from reaching the ultimate goal of evolution possible to that race, and so humanity is ever struggling forward and upward to higher planes of being and to further accomplishments in self-development.

In physical development the human race has possibly reached the utmost possibility, and in mental development there are human beings who have probably accomplished all that is possible for the race. In further growth, therefore, in physical and mental development it is with human beings a racial question rather than an individual. You may uplift the mass of humanity to higher planes and lead it to more perfect development, but to put any individual far beyond that reached by hu-

man beings of today is not probable. The best proof of this is that no human being of the present time, however perfect physically or mentally, can claim superiority over other human beings of the past reaching away up the ages thousands of years.

The Eagle tribe is perfect so far as it is possible to be in all elements of its being. It has reached the acme of moral development as well as physical and mental. It abides by the Socratic precept and knows itself, is true to itself, frank in all its acts, and absolutely free from all hypocrisy. The human race has never been able to say as much, and the Eagle doubts if it ever will be.

Human writers on morals and human teachers of morals have written a worldful of treatises and spoken a universal of words on such subjects as truth, right and principle. The doctrine of Socrates to know oneself and to be true to the dictates of one's own conscience, to live and die for principle, to do what is right, to seek the truth and abide by it, are the highest aspirations of the human race, and as such ought to be sought by all humans, and the human being in which they are found ought to be the leader of his kind and the most influential of all persons of his day.

The Eagle can look back to scriptural history and hear "the Lord's chosen people" shouting: "The temple of the Lord, the temple of the Lord, the temple of the Lord are these!" and he can glance back through Athenian history when the people of that city, remarkable for their intellectual development, boasted of their democracy, when not one person in ten in all Athens had anything to say about the government. The Eagle has heard that old British bear, Sam Johnson, crying out to the people of his time to "free their minds from cant." And he has heard the Parisian rabble prating about liberty, equality and fraternity while the guillotine made heads fall like hail in a big storm for no better purpose than because the victims were considered better than the equality rabble and would not sacrifice their liberty to obey the dictates of the hypocritical mob.

So mankind, with the virus of hypocrisy filling its system, has gone on shouting shibboleth after shibboleth, each echoing the cry of the day, to die and all the principle, truth and right embodied in these

shibboleths to pass away and be no more heard of.

The Eagle was once foolish enough to think that the human being who stood for principle, who sought truth, who studied himself and followed the dictates of his own conscience, would be the human being crowned as king, potentate, czar and kaiser of his race and made rabbi, preacher, leader, prophet and priest of all humankind. And he has seen one Man stand before his judge and try to talk about truth and have the court, either in fine irony or in earnest inquiry, ask: "What is truth?" And when the trial of that "just Man" was about to come to an end the judge was forced to declare that he found no cause of death or of any punishment in the testimony before him, and then was put into practice for the first time the principle our great reformer T. R. now stands for, and the first recall of judicial decision went into the records and with the clamor of the mob the Savior of humanity went tottering up Calvary bearing the cross on which He was to be put to death. And hypocritical humanity from that day to this has repeated in its creed the name of Pontius Pilate with contemptuous ignominy when in fact he was the only man in the crowd outside of the accused who was not a gross hypocrite. However you construe Pilate's inquiry, whether it was an expression of contempt or a sincere inquiry, there is no doubt that he was not a hypocrite. He frankly confessed the wrong he was doing when he condemned the innocent to death, while all "the people of God" stood around in smug hypocrisy with properly-framed faces of piety and lyngly claimed they were "doing God's service."

Well, this was not an isolated case of human hypocrisy. Had not the Athenians done to Socrates what the people of Israel did to the Christ? That Athenian philosopher was a sincere seeker after the truth without a bit of hypocrisy, and he stood unshaken even unto death for right and for principle. And what was the result in his case? He was charged with corrupting youth, and so he was from the standpoint of hypocrisy, for he was teaching the young men of Athens to study their own hearts, listen to the voice of their own conscience, obey its dictates, and thus be true to themselves. The Athenians who brought the charge against Socrates condemned him to

death and placed the cup of lethal lock in his hand knew what they were doing. How could their sons and grandsons succeed in a world rotten with hypocrisy and be true to themselves?

And so it has been from that day to this. The Christ has gone to the scaffold and Pilate has sat upon the throne. The rates has drunk the poison, and the successful man of the world who stifles the voice of his conscience and goes ing fat as Jeshurun on the process of hypocrisy, went on his way rejecting what was gathered to his fathers in a good age.

The Eagle has seen furious storms flying abroad on the wings of the wind sweeping the face of the earth with every besom of destruction. And in low-lying marsh plateaus and regions brigades and divisions and army corps of pilant reeds have bent their heads fully to the storm, and when that storm have stood straight and uninjured in the sunshine. While on some headland protected the reeds a giant oak has been stripped of its branches by the fury of the storm because it would not yield, and its great heart torn by the thunderbolts cause of its greatness.

And the Eagle has watched the many a man, a seeker after truth, a man of right, a man of principle, sweep away all his belongings as the oak of branches, and his great heart torn by thunderbolts of malice hurled from the hands of hypocrites, while the weak reeds in hundreds, pilant as reeds, carried Pilate of the truth, with no more pride in their hearts than Beelzebub, stood in the sunshine of favor, growing fat on the fruits of their hypocrisy.

Yes, beloved brethren of the human lords of creation and children of God, have still before you a long, arduous before you reach moral perfection, and the hardest steps in that difficult road you find in the future as in the past will overcome the masses of hypocrisy that obstruct your own way toward perfection. You are opportunist.

Yours for candor,

The Eagle
HIS MARK



THERE'S no use talking, this traffic problem is growing worse and worse and more of it. Oh, no, it's not the white-slave traffic I am referring to. The interest in that seems to be on the wane. It is Sergt. Butler's "traffic" problem—so called for want of a more discriminating name—that is making us sit up and worry. In spite of all the sergeant's efforts, the streets of Los Angeles are getting to be nearly impassable at times, even now; what they will be when the ante-holiday business gets fully under way is a prospect calculated to alarm a militant suffragette. Two policemen at every corner in the "clogged" district and a mounted man in every block signally fail to let tired and hungry saleswomen, stenographers, mechanics, millionaires and others of the laboring classes get home in anything like reasonable time for dinner. Now, having read this much—which you knew before—perhaps you are expecting The Lancer to suggest a remedy for existing conditions. If so, you will be disappointed. It isn't the function of The Lancer to prescribe remedies. It's his place to cut and carve, to find trouble and lay it bare. Look for remedies in some such department as the Care of the Body, the Eagle, the City Beautiful or "Home, Sweet Home," but not to The Lancer.

The Crossing Officer.

BUT speaking of the troubles of street traffic, why don't the crossing officers differentiate between one blast and two on their whistles? Some of them do, but also some of them don't, just as some of the

street car conductors don't differentiate between one bell and two so that the motormen can't tell whether to stop or go ahead. It frequently happens that a man with a motor car can't tell whether an officer gives one whistle or two, either one being drawn out indefinitely or two being merged into one with no hiatus between them. I have seen a poor Chinese with a horse and wagon compelled to back up and wait indefinitely as a punishment for having misinterpreted a whistle, which sounded to my ears exactly as they did to his.

Those Noisy Motors.

SPEAKING of the police and of men with motor cars, why don't the officers enforce the ordinance against the operation of machines on the streets with open mufflers? I believe there is such an ordinance. It is not at all an uncommon occurrence for some young, would-be sport to pull open the throttle of his car—no, not his car, for it is usually one someone has foolishly allowed him to use—and rouse the whole neighborhood at night with the roar of an exhaust that is worse than the bellowing of a bull of Bashan. These fellows evidently hope to make those who don't know them think they are somebody of importance, not having brains enough to know that neither a man nor a motor is valued according to the noise he or it emits. If an example were to be made of a few of these raucous revelers by giving them jail sentences, the result would be a public benefaction. Let the officers go to it.

The Church of Today.

AND now to jump from criminality to Christianity, so to speak, I sometimes wonder why Christians go to church Sundays. This problem has been on my mind for some time, and I am not sure I have yet found the correct answer. Of course, the pretended purpose is to worship and to get spiritual inspiration from the preacher and from the service of song and the melody of the great organ. But no one who attends the services in any of most of our churches or at least of our Protestant churches can fail to notice that social conversation occupies a large part of the attention of a very considerable number of even the pillars, especially the female pillars, of the church. The organ prelude, often a beautiful selection excellently rendered, is utterly disregarded by the major

part of the congregation, or simply utilized as a noise to drown that of conversation. During the reading of the scriptures there is a little lull, and while prayer is being offered there may be a comparative cessation of whispering, but even during these solemn services the good sisters wander about the room with their eyes, accumulated a lot of material for further conversation at the next hiatus. If anyone really wishes to participate in the services he is practically prevented from doing so by this constant buzzing about him. What matters it that there stands out over the pulpit in big letters the scripture quotation, "The Lord is in His Holy Temple, let all the Earth Keep Silence?" That injunction was uttered in an age long since past. It is obsolete. This is a day of "social service," and "social service" is interpreted in various ways. This seems to be the only solution of the problem we set out to solve.

How the Country Was Saved.

IF THERE is a spark of gratitude in the world, tears of joy and happiness will drip from our eyes at the thought of the superintendent of the Long Beach schools. He has saved us from bloody and horrendous war.

It appears that some of the little boys at the Long Beach schools wished to organize a military company; dress themselves up in uniforms and march around shouting "Shoulder arms" and such.

But the Superintendent of Schools of the city by the sea heroically saved the country by snatching the guns from their hands before they got them. In his case, it didn't seem quite clear what his frenzy was about. But Mr. Keppel, the County Superintendent of Schools, hurried to his support, explaining that the action of the Long Beach potentate had prevented the "military spirit" from bursting into a blaze.

We all wish to join in the gratitude manifested by Mr. Keppel, but we are not sure what it is all about.

Is it that these little boys were liable to become personally ferocious and eat littler children?

Or, is it that the little boys of Long Beach were liable to attack some inoffensive country at peace with the United States?

Or, is it that Japan or some other world power would regard the "trainer days" of these amiable infants as an act of hostility and wag their thumbs at us.

At any rate, it is perfectly clear that a

great crisis has been avoided, and we to weep for joy upon someone's head. Only we are not sure which beam.

Military Drill—What is it For?

I MIGHT remark incidentally that the purpose of military drill is not to in the youth of the land what Mr. Keppel calls "the military spirit."

Neither is military drill for the purpose of developing the muscles used in bullets or bayonets into people.

The purpose of military drill is to in the minds of the drilled. Although we avoided a terrible war in curbing the military spirit of the little boys at Long Beach they have missed a good deal of education in missing the chance of military drill.

I know of no other study which develops mobility of mind as military drill. The army officer requires his men to come from a "right-shoulder arm" to "order arms" for a reason purely military. It is of no importance to the army or the public at large that a company of hold their guns in any certain position is not even of importance to the military. It is of the highest importance that men of bright, active minds should be to place themselves in the attitude of to go quickly and by exact processes one rigid position to another at order.

If every school had had plenty of drill in repression and in team work, as by military drill, there would be no content, fewer I.W.W.'s and less of the tamed mob in America.

Although it was very sweet of Mr. Keppel to save the world from another war, it cost the boys of the Long Beach School rather heavily in the matter of education.

Why Johnnie was Sent to School
In Suburban Life for October, Woodward tells of the following incidents in an article on "The School Tor:"

"Official word having been sent to mother that her son was in dire need a bath, the following note was received: 'Johnnie ain't no rose. Learn him to smell him.'"

"Another parent, learning that her son was afflicted with astigmatism, wrote that he had been soundly whipped and hoped he would not do it again."

Who's Who---And Wherefore.

Noted Men and Women of the Southwest.

FROM MUSIC TO OIL.

Edward Strasburg was born in Detroit, Mich., January 2, 1856, a son to August and Elizabeth (Bangerter) Strasburg, who named Edward of that ilk. He had an academic education in the German school at Saginaw, Mich., between 1861 and 1872. It may be judged from the surname, the name of the school and the location the boy chose that there was a deal of Teutonic stock in the family and he immediately proceeded to study music, specializing on the violin. While on some headland the reeds a giant oak has stood, its branches by the fury of its growth it would not yield, and it was torn by the thunderbolts of its greatness. The eagle has watched the career of a man, a seeker after truth, a man of principle, swept bare of belongings as the oak of its life, and his great heart torn by bolts of malice hurled from the hypocrites, while the weak reeds, pliant as reeds, careless of the truth, with no more princely hearts than Beelzebub, stood in line of favor, growing fat out of its hypocrisy. Beloved brethren of the human race, creation and children of God, I tell before you a long, arduous road you reach moral perfection, and steps in that difficult road you take the future as in the past will be the masses of hypocrisy that your own way toward perfectness an opportunist. For candor,

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another parent, learning that her afflicted with astigmatism, wrote he had been soundly whipped he hoped he would not do it again."

Leaving the country, he went to Chicago and took special courses in the University of Chicago in 1896 and 1897, then attended Drake University in 1898, specializing again in the State University of Nebraska in 1899 and in the State University of Minnesota in 1902.

There was more education than in the schools in this course, for born in New Brunswick and living in so many of the Central West States, the young man must have acquired a pretty good idea of America and of its people. With so much schooling his intellectual equipment was complete, so he turned his attention to education and was elected Superintendent of Public Schools at Creighton, Neb., in 1903. He was instructor in special institute work in 1907 and 1908, and then turned from education to insurance. He secured the superintendency of agencies for the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company until 1907, when he went into the real estate business.

As indicated above, Mr. Newport's first big work was in the San Fernando Valley. He had been in the Whitley office for some time, and then went out on his own hook, and has placed on the market successfully not less than 60,000 acres of that fine property. He is at present mostly interested in property at Los Angeles harbor, but has other important real estate interests, all in Southern California. He is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club.

Handles Big Things.

As a newspaper man and as one interested personally in real estate, I have come into contact with most of the agents, brokers and operators in real estate for many years. Among those I have come into contact with in a very pleasant and satisfactory way is W. B. Merwin, who makes very little noise in the community, but accomplishes big things in the real estate market, and that very frequently.

What a cosmopolitan people Californians are! Here we have in these short sketches today a native-born son of Michigan, a Canadian from New Brunswick, and now we come to William Burnham Merwin, born in Valparaiso, Chile, in 1878. His father was A. Moss and his mother Elizabeth (Burnham) Merwin. The Merwin family were of New England origin, and the boy was educated at Williams College in Massachusetts, at Williamstown. In 1909 he married Miss Priscilla McDougal. The family removed to California and settled in Pasadena. W. B. went into the real estate business in 1905, and has been continuously engaged in it ever since. He is not a subdivider nor a promoter, but his activities are mostly those of a broker, and he puts through a large number of important deals, mostly in downtown business property.

He's a Woodman.

The C. A. Hooper Lumber Company is one of the old corporations handling California woods in many parts of the State for many years, and it is still managed by its original founder, whose name the company bears.

Charles Appleton Hooper was born at Bangor, Me., March 14, 1843, son of John and Mary S. (Perry) Hooper. The stock was Colonial, coming in the earliest days of New England from Old England, and every branch of the family is of British stock. They are also Revolutionary stock, and took part in the War of Independence against the mother country. C. A. Hooper's grandfather on the mother's side, John Perry, Jr., founded the first Sunday-school in America at Brunswick, Me., in 1811. His mother's people were connected with the Stanwoods, and one of this family gave the grounds on which Bowdoin College was built.

In 1863 the Hooper family removed to California, and on June 17, 1880, Charles A. Hooper returned to Maine and there at Brunswick married Ida Geneva Snow. They have two daughters, Isabel and Idoline, one Mrs. G. E. Creede, and the other Mrs. Lawrence Crooks.

Of course most New Englanders have to be educated in Boston, or had to be in the earlier days. So young C. A. Hooper went through the Hawes Grammar School of

South Boston, graduating in 1858, and then spent a year in the English High School.

Having thus acquired the elements of a practical education, the young man went into the lumber business with his uncle on the mother's side, William S. Perry. He continued in that business until the family removed to California in 1863. The first yard was at Fourth and Townsend streets in San Francisco, where the Southern Pacific Coast Line depot now stands. The business grew under Mr. Hooper's wise management, and the company secured large tracts of land in different parts of the State and went into the general lumber manufacturing business. They have yards at Sacramento, San Pedro and many other points.

It is nearly thirty years since I first met C. A. Hooper in my capacity as a newspaper reporter. The company had a trusted employee managing its Southern California business, and there was a charge that this manager had been mismanaging the funds to the detriment of the company for the benefit of his own pocket. The defalcation charged against the employee ran into big money, but Mr. Hooper was too big a man to go into spasms about the loss of some tens of thousands of dollars. As I remember it, the matter was compromised without recourse to the courts, but my impression is that the Hooper Lumber Company failed to get back all the loss claimed in the other defalcation.

So extensive a business as the C. A. Hooper Lumber Company, involving the ownership of timber lands, the cutting and shipping, manufacturing and selling of lumber in so many ways, with so many agencies or branches, involves a great deal of business tact and ability. The branches are not all known under the name of the C. A. Hooper Lumber Company, but Charles Appleton Hooper is the head of nearly all of them.

Besides the lumber business Mr. Hooper established the town of Pittsburg, a very flourishing settlement in Contra Costa county on or near the Sacramento River.

Mr. Hooper is a member of the Union League and Pacific Union clubs of San Francisco.

A Checkered Career.

One of the most popular bankers in the city of Los Angeles is W. D. Woolwine of the National Bank of California.

William David Woolwine was born at Christiansburg, Va., October 9, 1855, son of Adam Smith and Rebecca (Shanklin) Woolwine. Like most of the people south of Mason and Dixon's line to the Gulf of Mexico and westward to the Mississippi River, Mr. Woolwine is of almost pure British stock. He is of the blood of Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, Joseph G. Cannon, Daniel Boone, Sam Houston, and a lot of other very distinguished Americans.

Mr. Woolwine has been twice married. In 1878 to Miss Blanche Bradfute, who died in June, 1880, and the second wife was Miss Lillie White, whom he married in 1883.

The Woolwine boy went to school in the public schools of his native State from 1868 to 1870, then went into a country store in Pearisburg, Va., from 1870 to 1873, when he moved to Nashville, Tenn., having secured a position as stock-keeper and bill clerk in a wholesale dry goods house, and although there was no salary attached to the place, he clung to it until he had learned the business, then became book-keeper for a wholesale hat concern, book-keeper and credit manager for a firm of flour manufacturers. In 1876 he went into business on his own account as a manufacturer of candy and crackers under the firm name of Grubbs, Woolwine & Kenker.

In 1886 Mr. Woolwine moved to San Diego, Cal., and went into the real-estate business with associates, and two years later was one of the organizers of the Bank of San Diego, of which he was made vice-president. When this institution was merged with the First National Bank of San Diego Mr. Woolwine became assistant cashier, then cashier of the same, which lasted until 1894. This date brought him to Los Angeles as cashier in the Savings Bank of Southern California, to be raised in 1898 to cashier in the Los Angeles Na-

tional Bank, a position he held until 1903, when he was elected vice-president of the Southern California Savings Bank. This position he resigned in 1906, when with J. E. Fishburn and R. I. Rogers he purchased the control of the National Bank of California, and the three continue in this business to date.

Mr. Woolwine is a director in the Security Trust and Savings Bank, president of the Federal Bank, director and treasurer of the State Mutual Building and Loan Association, director of the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company, vice-president of the Laguna Land and Water Company, a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the following clubs: California, Sunset, Los Angeles Country and San Gabriel Valley Country. In religion Mr. Woolwine ranks himself as an Episcopalian.

A San Diego Banker.

Charles Lewis Williams was born April 4, 1869, at Carrollton, Ill., and educated at the public schools there. He has been a banker nearly all his life. He removed to San Diego some years ago, became connected with the American Bank of Commerce, and is now cashier of the American National Bank of San Diego. He is a public-spirited citizen, and holds many important positions of trust in the community where he lives.

PACIFIC PERSONALS.

This week the Native Sons here will give a reproduction of old mining days, the scene being laid at Placerville, known as "Hangtown." There will be seen in that show a notable figure. Louis Eckert lives at No. 713 West Fifty-first street. He is 91 years old, having been born in Germany nearly a century ago and came to California as a sailor in 1849. He mined up on Yuba River, and made and lost fortunes in those days. He is still comfortably off, having considerable holdings up in Bear Valley.

At the Portola festival, celebrated ten days ago in San Francisco, the gracious and beautiful queen of the fete was Senorita Conchita Sepulveda. She is the daughter of a man well known for long years in Los Angeles, now a resident of the City of Mexico. Hon. Ygnacio Sepulveda was born in California, if the writer is not mistaken. At any rate he spent the greater part of his life in Los Angeles, where he was a distinguished member of the bar and rose to be a judge of the Superior Court, where he displayed high judicial abilities. He was considered by many the greatest man of his race that ever figured in the State. Miss Conchita is the fruit of his second marriage, her mother being one of the De la Guerras of Santa Barbara, a distinguished Mexican family, some of whom figured largely in the reign of the Emperor Iturbide.

J. F. McAfee is credited with fifty years' experience in woolen mills, and now ranks as an expert. His life has been mostly in Kansas, and he is now in Long Beach superintending the erecting of the plant for a new woolen mill to be established at that point. This will be what is known as a three-set mill, consuming about 1800 pounds of wool daily, and will employ at least sixty people. The output will be from 600 to 1000 yards daily.

Up at Tacoma a speed policeman arrested Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary of Seattle for going too fast in the Rainier National Park. Mrs. Leary is the daughter of Washington's first Territorial Governor, well known at Olympia and throughout the territory thirty to forty years ago. And Mrs. Leary says she will devote \$15,000 to the construction of a paved road from Seattle up the north side of Mt. Rainier. She withdraws this money from a promise to the Ferry Museum at Tacoma, an institution established by the lady's cousin, Col. Clinton P. Ferry, who during his lifetime used to winter in Los Angeles and who cut a wide swath along the Parisian boulevards in the summer time.

At Van Nuys, Los Angeles county, we read that S. O. Houghton, Jr., has just baled and stored his alfalfa crop, amounting to 800 tons, from five cuttings on a quarter-section ranch.

By Frank G. Carpenter.

SOLD BY THE HEIRS TO THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND NOW BOUGHT BY THE NATION—THE SLAVERY TROUBLES OF THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH DEPICTED IN ALLEGORY—DID THE SOUTH EXPECT THE AID OF ENGLAND ON BEHALF OF DIS-UNION?

Madison papers in the manuscript division of the National Library. It numbers more than 100 volumes of autograph letters and papers of James Madison. Each volume is as big as a court ledger and as thick as an old family Bible. In order to show the size I stood one upon a desk and had it photographed with myself standing beside it. The book is fully two feet long, eighteen inches wide and eight or ten inches in thickness, and every page of it contains a letter or paper of Mr. Madison so carefully pasted and treated that it cannot be lost. Some of the pages are covered with manuscript, the text of which has never been published, and in many of them are facts of unwritten history as yet unknown to the public.

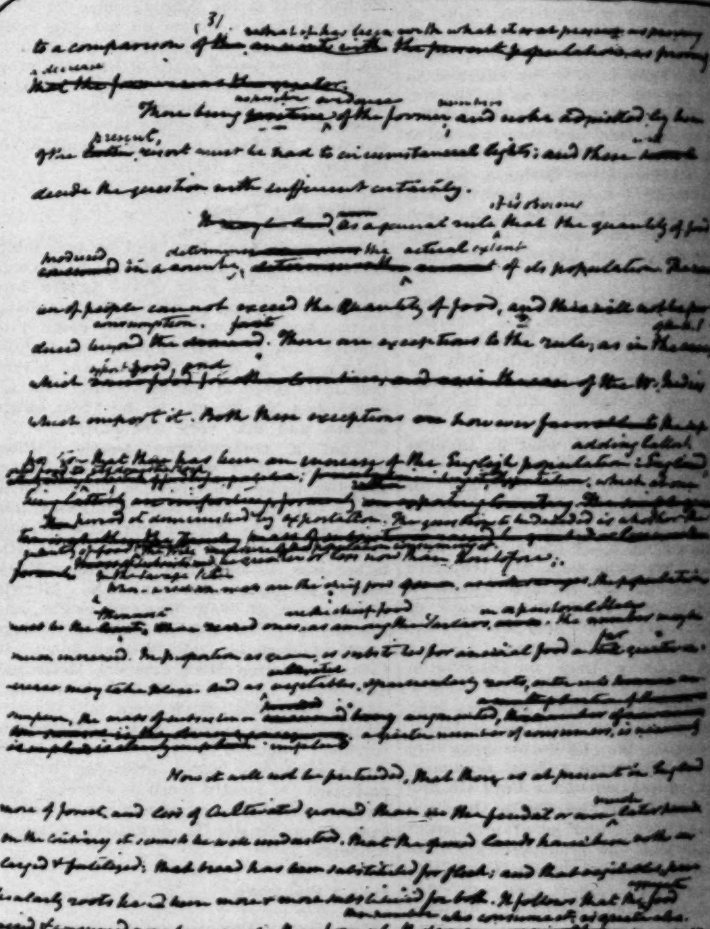
historical meaning. The story begins describing the condition of the colonies before they declared their independence. It reads as follows:

"Jonathan Bull and Mary Bull, who were the descendants of Old John Bull, had inherited contiguous estates in large tracts of land. As they grew up and became well acquainted, a partiality was incidentally felt, and advances on several occasions were made toward a matrimonial connection. This was particularly recommended by the advantages of putting the two estates under common superintendence. Old John Bull (England,) as guardian of both, and having long been allowed certain valuable privileges within the estates, had always found a means of breaking off the match, which he regarded as a fatal obstacle to his sweet design of getting the whole property into his hands.

"At a moment favorable, as he thought, for the attempt he brought suit against both, but with the view of carrying it on

certainly of the sort, was ever achieved by a greater fervor or variety of religious among the respective tenantry of the estates. They had a great horror of falling into the hands of Old Bull, and therefore the marriage of their proprietors, to whom they held their freeholds, as the best mode of warding off the danger. They were not disappointed. United persons and good advocates compelled Old Bull, after a hard struggle (the war of the revolution), to withdraw the suit and relinquish, not only the new pretensions of the king, but the old privileges he had not even

"The marriage of Jonathan and Mary was not a barren one. On the contrary, every year or two added a new member to the family; and on such occasions the practice was to set off a portion of land sufficient for a good farm to be put under the authority of the child (or State of the Union) on its attaining the age of majority, and these lands were settled very rapidly by tenants going, as the case would be."



A page of Madison's manuscript.

One of the most remarkable collections is that relating to James Madison, which for the first time has now been made perfectly accessible to the historians of the country. The collection of Madison letters numbers 40,000 or 50,000. They cover every phase of his career, and with them are love letters by Dolly Madison to her husband and most interesting letters from James to Dolly.

Some of the most remarkable of these letters and papers were, for a long time, in the possession of the Chicago Historical Society. After Madison's death they were sold by one of his heirs, and thus came into the hands of the late J. C. McGuire of Washington, D. C. Mr. McGuire sold them to the Chicago society and Gallard Hunt, the head of the manuscript division of the Library, persuaded that society to give them to the National Library upon the repayment of the amount which they had given Mr. McGuire. If I remember correctly, the exact sum was \$7500.

to show the situation then existing and to quiet the troubles between the North and the South. Madison died away back in 1836, while Andrew Jackson was President, and the indications are that the story was penned along late in the '20's and probably before Jackson issued his nullification message and made his threat of hanging John C. Calhoun. The story gives a vivid picture of the feeling then existing. It treats of the history of the country in its origin and its breaking away from England, and indirectly shows how the South had already hoped of support from Great Britain in case it should hold on to its slaves and break away from the North.

A good title for the story, although not the one given by Madison, would be "The Snow-white Girl With the Jet-black Arm, and the Troubles of Her Ill-fated Match." He uses Jonathan Bull to represent the North and Mary Bull "the south," while "Old John Bull," who also figures, personifies England, from whom the two others have broken away and married.

But let me give you the tale in the words of President Madison, changing it only to clarify the characters or to bring out their

in a way that would make the process bear on the parties in such different modes, times and degrees as might create a jealousy and discord between them.

"Jonathan and Mary had too much sagacity to be duped. They understood well Old Bull's character and situation. They knew that he was deeply versed in all the subtleties of the law. They knew that he had a stubborn and persevering temper, and had moreover a very long purse. They were sensible, therefore, that the more he endeavored to divide their interests, the more they ought to make a common cause and proceed in a concert of measures."

The next paragraph relates to the union of the northern and southern colonies against England and their fight for independence, consummating the Union. It reads:

"As this fighting Old Bull could best be done by giving effect to the feelings long entertained for each other, an intermarriage was determined on between Jonathan and Mary. It was duly solemnized with a deed of settlement as is usual in such opulent matches and duly executed. No event

from the estate, sometimes of Justice
sometimes of Mary, and sometimes part
from one and partly from the other."

"It happened that at the expiration of the tenth or eleventh fruit of the marriage some difficulties were raised concerning the rules and conditions of clearing the young party of age and giving him, as a member of the family, the management of his patrimony. Jonathan came possessed with the notion that an arrangement ought to be made that would prevent the new farm from being squandered and cultivated, as in the latter instance indiscriminately by persons removing from his and Mary's estates and confine the privilege to those going from his own, and his perverse humor which had seized him listened to suggestions that Mary had to due advantage from the selection of her stewards (Presidents,) which had happened to have been much oftener out of her servants than his."

"Now the prejudice suddenly takes up John against the equal right of Mary's tenants to remove with their property to new

The Migration of Mrs. Tripp.

By Gustavus A. Paine.

IN NEVADA.

MRS. TRIPP arrived in Nevada on, I believe, the last Wednesday in April. On Saturday, the thirtieth, at any rate, Nat Wayne and I first encountered her frying a venison steak over a camp-fire on the shore of Lake Coyote. Beside her squatted a man in puttees and spurs.

"Won't you sit down and talk to us?" she beamed up through the smoke as we paused curiously. "We're horribly tired of each other."

Strangers that we were, we straightway pulled up a drift-log for a seat, even though twelve miles of foot-blistering mountains still lay between us and the railroad. One stimulus for our alacrity was undoubtedly the fact that she was not at all the kind of woman one would expect to find enjoying an outing of that sort.

"We've been over to look at the Inn," she volunteered naively before we had fairly settled ourselves to make the most of this unconventional meeting in the mountains. "They say it's never paid. I wonder why?"

That a bit of sheer femininity like her with a wild rose of a face and a graceful little stem of a figure should do so much as use her brain long enough to wonder about that, a man's matter, was rather bewildering.

"You see," she hurried on, "he"—the unexplained man in puttees—"thinks it never would pay, and I'm sure it ought to. That's why we're so tired of each other—of disagreeing and not getting anywhere." She shrugged her miniature shoulders. "I've got to get someone to agree with me, because, you see," she declared, "I've made up my mind to take the place for the summer and make it succeed."

Nat looked at me and I looked at Nat, both of us bewitched to speechlessness. "Some Korean servants from San Francisco," she rippled along, "and just the dearest letter-paper engraved in brown, and trout for breakfast when the stage comes in every morning, and souvenir post-cards for 10 cents apiece, and tea on the porch a little before sunset—with all that I'm going to have," she overflowed, "you'll have to make your reservations a month ahead!"

Here for the first time, simpleton that I was, I suspected that she might not be in earnest. My suspicion, however, was necessarily evanescent, for how could one doubt the energy of one who at the very moment was serving with a little professional flourish venison on cleanly whittled chips? She, I decided, could do anything on which she was determined, and she would—even though she had to break every game law and every convention that was ever set up.

"Come and see in a month," she challenged us as we finally broke away from that enchanted camp-fire with our twelve miles before us for the afternoon. "We'll be there the day it opens," was our assurance, and we almost meant it.

On those twelve mountain miles that we pounded out in the next four hours Nat and I talked about the incident somewhat and reflected on it more. Then in due season, of course, it had to give way before other thought-arising facts so that by the time we were comfortably back in town it was practically lost in the past.

The rest of the town, however, began on the very next day to realize Mrs. Tripp's presence in its midst. For one thing she appeared in the Williams Cafe in the evening for dinner with the unexplained gentleman of the day before. That circumstance would seem insignificant, but from that moment everyone comprehended complacently that she had settled in Nevada for the purpose of securing a divorce.

Within a week she had allured a very considerable following. Whenever I descried her on the street blithely mincing along beside the stocky editor of the Evening Searchlight or plodding with the rubicund president of the Pyramid National Bank or endeavoring to stride in step with some young god from the gold fields, I would involuntarily halt in my tracks in open-mouthed fascination. Always then she would bow and I would come out of the spell sufficiently to wend my way back to my office in a reverie.

had not once managed to speak with her, she disappeared. At the same time the newspapers in dignified but altogether masterly advertisements announced the opening of the Coyote Inn "under new management." Nat showed me the announcement one night while we waited for our planked steak in the Williams. We both chuckled and remembered our promise. June first found us at the Inn for the week-end.

That the week-end was an almost staggering success and that we then and there joined the following need not be dilated upon. In those few days we learned how resourceful one little woman can be. Her Korean boys, engraved stationery, and her trout were all there, and what is more the place was crowded with just the right kind of people.

"How did you do it?" I marveled, as she herself poured the tea for me at Sunday's sunset.

She laughed most entrancingly. "Oh, friends," she murmured. "And the railroad has taken me up."

The railroad indeed was informing the whole continent that it had found a new retreat in the wilderness. Every stage, while we stayed, brought a new crowd of desirables.

But if how she had done it was a mystery, why she had wanted to do it was a matter for heaven alone to decide. That question I didn't ask her. Perhaps this business enterprise was requisite to establish her bona fide residence in the State. Perhaps she really needed the money. Other divorce seekers, however, were content with much less strenuous activities. My solution, therefore, had to be that she was merely feminine genius in the concrete.

Her enthusiasm in the matter of entertainments was phenomenal. A water carnival one week, comic opera in the woods the next, a Midsummer Night's dream ball in the pavilion, a barbecue on Mt. Alisoun, every one of them was infused with her own winelike spirit—and one and all they paid. "We cleared \$3000 last month," she exulted to me when I went up for a restful Fourth of July.

At that rate it was no wonder that the men by the dozens fell down and worshiped. The day of her freedom she would be able to cull the one she wanted from a very likely lot. Because I found it rather pleasant to be transfixed, I shortly slipped into the habit of journeying Inn-ward every Saturday.

In the middle of August, however, at the highest of her success she abruptly dropped us all and went to San Francisco. Though we understood that she was departed for only a very brief cycle and that the place, of course, now that it was grown sturdy, could trudge along without her, we all took her desertion somewhat peevishly. Then as one Sunday after another dragged past without her reappearance, our irritability became more pronounced.

"You don't suppose she's quit the place for good?" I remarked to Nat as we moped on the sheltered bit of veranda that was set apart for men at the pavilion.

"No telling. She's a puzzle all right," he grumbled. "I don't see why she started it at all in the beginning."

Evidently Nat was beginning to take the lady rather seriously. Not so much as a note or even a card, however, did she vouchsafe to any of us. One morning early in September, though, Nat and I in town caught one glimpse of a machine with her in it careening around the corner toward the depot. By sprinting we managed to reach the train just before it pulled out.

"I came in an hour ago," she informed us; "and now I'm going to Harrigan."

"To Harrigan!" we exclaimed as the wheels began to turn.

She scrambled up the steps of the observation car and vanished through the doorway while we breathed with difficulty. Harrigan was a treeless town of two thousand or three thousand about sixty miles out toward the desert. Its chief claim to distinction lay in the fact that it was the center of a small region where the people were going to try to raise beets.

"Does she want to run the beet-sugar factory?" Nat demanded when he had recovered his voice.

I shook my head in mystification.

"Let's telephone out there after a while," I suggested.

When we did telephone to the Harrigan Hotel that afternoon, we learned that she had indeed gone to the sugar factory, but when we called the latter, the voice at the other end declared that Mrs. Tripp had already left. Nat's fear seemed to have some basis. Perhaps she was looking for a somewhat larger realm to rule.

Over a week elapsed before we could again locate her. Then we got a note from her in San Francisco commanding us to meet her with a taxicab at the station the next morning.

"Well, what in the name of the Seven Deserts have you been doing with yourself in Harrigan?" Nat inquired pleasantly as soon as she was safely perched on the back seat of the machine.

"Boosting the State," was her serene reply.

Wayne's face showed incredulity. "Yes, I've been writing up the beet country," she affirmed with pride.

My laugh must have sounded rather cynical.

"Why not?" she asked indignantly. "Did you think I couldn't?"

Of course Nat tumbled beautifully headlong with the assurance that she could do anything.

"But why should you?" I added.

"Because I want to," she retorted.

With that most ladylike reason we had to be satisfied. And indeed, the more I thought it over the more clearly did I see that the mystery was, after all, melting away.

"I've been writing an article for the Western Horizon," she apprised us grandly.

At my past folly I had to chuckle. Naturally she was clever, being a magazine writer. Why hadn't we suspected the truth before? The whole Inn project had been nothing but a way of securing material—a delightfully profitable way, to be sure. It was to be expected that an alive journalist like Mrs. Tripp would not be content idle even if she was simply serving time.

For the next few weeks, however, she was comparatively quiescent. Our chief reason for uneasiness during that time was the problem—which one of her devotees would she favor? It seemed to me, a reasonably unimpassioned observer, that the race was between young Cobbold and Nat Wayne. If the one went horseback riding with her on Wednesday, the other was sure to take her swimming at the Hot Springs on Thursday. Then on Friday, true enough, three of us might play bridge with her; but any four people can play bridge together. Surely I saw her alone with one of these two oftener than with anybody else. Nat, however, merely laughed a bit unsteadily whenever I ventured to discuss the prospects.

"Oh, you'll be the lucky one yourself," he jeered once.

Before that instant such a notion, of course, had never germinated in my slow brains. I am afraid I was visibly startled, but I soon calmed myself with the reflection that unfortunately I had seen not the slightest sign of any such luck as yet. Still it was undoubtedly interesting to watch for the outcome.

On the subject of herself Mrs. Tripp had always been reticent. Now that the time for the filing of her divorce complaint was approaching she began to show her true talent as an evader. She would talk about the Inn and the details of its management, but never about why she had so suddenly left it in other hands. She would lecture us with the utmost animation on beets and the future of Nevada, but on her reasons for concerning herself with those beets and that future she was unfathomable.

"Let's don't talk shop any more," she would break off impetuously, and then for a little while she would dash hither and thither in the conversational game with the rest of us vainly struggling to keep up.

If even Nat knew who her lawyer was, he perjured himself. As for the rest of us, we scanned the papers every morning for the sole purpose of devouring the advertisement of her notice when it should appear. The seventh month of her stay in the State, however, was half gone before we got any satisfaction.

Finally one evening she had a little party at the Williams. Altogether we were seven—Mrs. Tripp and six of her humble serv-

ants. The party, thus, seemed very small so much so that we were glad to be in the smaller dining-room. Even in Nevada if one attractive woman calls up six or seven others, they are bound to feel that the affair is slightly unusual.

"Something must be up," I remarked to Nat. "Perhaps she'll announce her approaching divorce. Wouldn't that be a proper thing for her to do?"

"It's more likely she wants us to help in her boosting plan," he responded mystically.

The dinner was set for half-past nine, time when business at the Williams was sluggish. Who brought Mrs. Tripp I don't know since I came alone and was the last to arrive. Of course I regarded Nat jealously. Besides him the others were Cobbold, Heath Weldon, architect, the unexplained man of the puttees who had been with our hostess at that first meeting on the shore of Lake Coyote and who had dropped out of sight since, and Cratty, lawyer. We all knew each other, rather recognized and took each other for granted, for I couldn't remember the name of that third fellow no matter how much I stirred my brain. That we were all of the presiding genius, however, was enough to establish our fellowship. We were half through with our fruit and therefore, we were the most jovial of companies.

Infused with the gaiety was but a trace of restlessness and mingling with the occasion was somewhat forced. Mrs. Tripp's cleverness only increased the tension on our nerves, for I was sure that she had the automatic sense sufficiently to work up some kind of a fitting climax for this usual piece of festivity.

"This is a farewell dinner," the thought bolt came unexpectedly in the one pause of the evening—while we awaited our Roquefort.

The whole crowd was most evidently startled. Involuntarily I stared at Nat Cratty, the lawyer, as if they were in any way responsible for the revelation. It was strange that we had never before thought of the latter as her attorney. Nat stood manifestly disturbed in the region of his left ribs.

"Yes, the Inn closed a week ago," Mrs. Tripp was saying rather sadly. "The mountains of fun while it lasted."

Cobbold began to fidget.

"But you haven't been there for months," he objected.

"No, I have been writing," she smiled jestically.

We chuckled from nervousness rather than mirth.

"Here's to the authoress!" Nat proposed in a burst of exuberance that sent a tremor through all of our champagne glasses.

"May she stay here forever—and immortalize Harrigan!"

"No, no, not forever!" she protested.

Nevertheless we drank the toast standing while she smiled a queer, sorcerous smile and waited.

"You act like a lot of college boys," said. "It was just good advertising." That none of us liked, and Nat evidently least of all. Why should she have to advertise? It was all right for us to seek her like a pack of women around the counter on bargain day, but she was something more than a bargain in notation wasn't exactly pleasant to be told that had found her through an advertisement was doubly glad that the other tables were not taken.

"When is the great novel of Nevada to appear?" Weldon inquired.

"And are we all going to be in it?" Cobbold asked with a meekness that drew us all into an uproar again.

"Oh, I haven't had enough experience for a novel," our hostess averred, "—not yet. I haven't really studied anything so far as beets and apples—and sheep."

Cobbold looked sheepish.

"But she's not going to stop now," Nat interposed.

His tone was so authoritative that the rest of the table sighed with relief as if as regret. Most assuredly they would be a well-matched couple. With all the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWENTY-THREE)

By Kensett Rossiter.

TO THE RESCUE.

chipped a piece from the ledge above the flume.

"Hum! shale," he commented. "That stuff's shaky. It's likely to let you down into the canyon one of these days."

Shortly afterward Wheeler inquired if they wanted to sell the property. They didn't.

"I'll give you fellows \$700 apiece."

"I'll let my half interest go," said Ben Bola.

"And I won't," MacFarlain promptly replied. And to this decision he stuck firmly.

Wheeler wanted entire control, and in vain did Ben Bola try to persuade his partner; but MacFarlain was equally determined. "If that placer is good for Wheeler, it's good for us," he argued.

For another month they shoveled sand into the sluices. Then they both went to Dagger for supplies, and were absent five days. Upon their return they found that no water was running in the flume. Somewhat anxiously they followed the lateral to the bend. From that point the cause became painfully apparent. For many yards a rock slide had torn away the shelf upon which the flume rested. Wheeler's prediction had overtaken them at a time when they could least afford to be visited by reverses. It meant the immediate suspension of operations, for, with the shelf gone, it was impossible, with their meager capital, to again reconstruct the flume. From that hour the placer claim, far above the tributaries of Crystal River, was abandoned.

MacFarlain cursed his luck, and Ben Bola cursed MacFarlain for not having sold while he had had the opportunity. Finally, in a fit of anger, MacFarlain struck Ben Bola, but Ben Bola hung on to himself and refrained from striking back at the older man. Later, Wheeler approached them with sympathy and offered a lower figure for their claim; but MacFarlain was still obstinate.

Ben Bola went back to his first love—cattle. He got together about twenty head of two-year-olds, and ran them up in the Crystal River country. Soon afterward the government made that district a forest reserve and barred the grazing lands to cattle and sheep. MacFarlain, in the meantime, had gotten himself appointed deputy ranger. It had been months since they had seen each other, but when they did meet, MacFarlain's quick eye took in the saddle rope on Ben Bola's mount, and the significance of the remarks that followed was hardly in the manner of cordial greeting, for, be it said of MacFarlain that he could scent a cow outfit under all ordinary circumstances, and, a week previously he had run across a corral at the edge of a beaver meadow.

"You'll have to keep your critters out of this territory, young fellow," he snapped, patting the ebony handle of his Colt as he spoke. "I'm forest ranger here now, and I've got the Federal law back of me."

"And I've got God Almighty back of me!" thundered Ben Bola.

"I give you fair warning," added the ranger menacingly, "and if you don't clear, the next time we meet up, you draw, that's all."

This preliminary exchange of words took place several months before the shooting. Thenceforth MacFarlain at all times held himself in readiness. He never went out of his way to force a meeting, nor did Ben Bola show any signs of quitting the reserve. Many times they had passed close to each other. Sooner or later a meeting was inevitable, and it came with the low boom that woke the echoes by the waters of Crystal River, when all the stored-up hatred of months belched forth in two leaping tongues of flame.

An hour before sundown, Lois Star, riding home from the Clayborn mines, came first upon MacFarlain, her uncle. It was one chance in 10,000 that brought her to the spot, for she followed no trail, only the general direction of the river, flowing south into the cattle land. As she slipped from her horse, the man opened his eyes. His voice was husky, but as calm as if the chance meeting had been prearranged.

"Hello, Honey," he greeted. "What"

fetched you here at this time of day?"

She ignored his question. "Did you fall from your horse, Uncle Jim? Are you badly hurt?"

"I reckon I fell from my horse, Honey."

Lois's eyes wandered to the river. Could she get MacFarlain to the saddle and walk by his side? She glanced anxiously at him. Then again her eyes wandered to the river and beyond. Quite unconsciously at such moments one is apt to become aware of a second presence that is not actually seen, but when she looked again Lois saw Ben Bola, her lover, lying straight and rigid on the bank across the stream.

"Uncle Jim," she cried; "Uncle Jim!"

"Don't look so scared-like, Honey."

"Uncle Jim," repeated the girl.

Like a flash the situation was upon her, sending a dizziness to her brain. She bent over MacFarlain, speaking his name, then stumbled into the stream, wading, running, struggling toward the opposite bank. The current gurgling by caught her riding dress and wrapped it closely to her limbs. She paused, breathing heavily, and in her despair turned again and faced MacFarlain.

"Oh, Uncle Jim!" she cried once more aloud.

Then she tugged at her skirt and staggered ahead to the opposite bank, finally dropping limply at Ben Bola's side. Her heavy breathing gave way to quick convulsive sobs.

"It's all right, Lois. It had to be. It might have come last week; it might have held off till next. We couldn't help it."

Ben Bola's voice was as calm and unshaken as MacFarlain's. The girl's sobbing increased. Here were two strong men of her world, whose energies, had they been concentrated in the right channels, could have plowed furrows in granite, looking steadily into the face of death, while she was unnerved and powerless.

"Ben, dear Ben!" she whispered.

"It's all right, Lois."

But the necessity for quick action came at last to her relief. She must get help immediately, and yet—she was afraid to leave them there alone! She knew that if there was strength left in their bodies, they would somehow reach each other across that narrow stream.

"Ben," she pleaded, "listen to me. 'I'm going for help. I'm going to start right away. Will you promise that while I'm gone you'll not try to harm each other?'"

"No," returned Ben Bola, "because he won't promise, and if he did, I wouldn't trust him."

At his words Lois was on her feet and wading again into the stream. Presently she was kneeling beside MacFarlain.

"I'm starting right now for help, Uncle Jim," she told him, "and before I go I want you to give me your word you'll not move two feet from where you are. That's not much to ask."

MacFarlain's eyes blazed. "I'm pretty far gone, Honey, but this night air 'pears to be doing me good. I'll promise you just this, that if I get enough gumption to stand on my legs and hurl a rock at that lawbreaker—I'll hurt it."

"Uncle Jim, for shame! Ben says he's sorry he shot. He's willing to make up!"

MacFarlain knew that the girl was lying, but his tone was not less kindly because of his knowledge.

"Look-a-here, Hon., there ain't never yet been anything gained by trying to patch over a bad job. This thing was started, and it has got to be finished up. Now, you go back and tell him what I said."

Once more the girl was in the stream; once more she knelt beside Ben Bola. She laid his head in her lap and stroked the matted hair.

"Ben," she finally whispered, "Uncle Jim wants—he wants me to tell you that it's all his fault. He says he's sorry and wants to be friends with you."

But Ben Bola only stared at her. He was quite undeceived, as MacFarlain had been. Mechanically he got out his pipe, but began to hunt in vain for his tobacco pouch, and the girl, feeling in his pockets, discovered only some loose matches. As she saw the hopeless look come into his face, Uncle Jim called to her from across the stream. When she reached him, he

was sucking desperately on a loaded pipe, but his matches had gotten wet in the stream. Lois's intuition told her more than did the look in MacFarlain's eyes. These two men had gotten along up to this point without the soothing effect of tobacco, but now they had to have it. The desire had come upon them suddenly, and there was no other substitute that would take the place of a smoke.

"See, Ben sends you these;" and she offered some of the matches she still held in her hand. "He said he thought the river must have wet yours."

MacFarlain took one, scratched it on his trousers, lit his pipe, and immediately a new hope began to dawn in his face. But he was still undeceived. He knew that the only thing which Ben Bola would be likely to send him of his own accord was another .45-caliber bullet.

As Lois sat there undecided as to what course to pursue, MacFarlain slipped his tobacco pouch back into his pocket. Instantly the opportunity presented itself.

"My pony got bitten on the leg by a mountain spider this afternoon, one of those big, poisonous ones."

"Did he?" drawled MacFarlain.

"What had I best do about it, Uncle Jim?"

"Oh, that won't hurt him none."

"Yes, it will," insisted the girl.

"Put some cold water on it," suggested MacFarlain.

"I thought—I thought," pleaded Lois, "that if you would give me a little of your tobacco I could wet it and mix it up with some mud, and that would draw the poison out."

MacFarlain remained silent.

"May I have just a little—to try—Uncle Jim?"

It was then that MacFarlain's eyes began to sparkle. "Look-a-here, Honey, you can sure have my tobacco pouch, you sure can, but you want to get it out of your pretty head that you're foolin' me, 'cause you ain't. I'll tell you what I'll agree to, though, and I wouldn't do it for no one else but you. I see you're kind of tryin' your best to make things happy, and if you'll get Ben Bola to hold a truce till you get back, I'll do my part, but that's as far as it goes with me—just while you're gone."

Lois Star bent and kissed MacFarlain, and once more she waded the stream. She held the tobacco pouch toward Ben Bola.

"Jim sends you this," she explained, without preliminary introduction. "He wants me to tell you again he's sorry."

Ben Bola seized the tobacco and filled his bowl. After a few puffs he said thoughtfully: "This thing is worse on you, I reckon, than it is on us, and because you're so brave I'll promise to keep this side of the river till you get back. Is that fair?"

The girl thought for a little while, then she said: "I want you to be together. It's cold in the mountains at night, and damp by the river bank. If you were together you could take care of a fire better, and you could both smoke."

Without protest, and to Lois's amazement, Ben Bola staggered to his feet. "Help me across, little girl," his eyes seemed to say; "I'll do anything in the world for you except be friends with HIM."

The three were together on the west side of Crystal River. The girl had gone to MacFarlain's cabin, and had returned with blankets, a flask of whisky and food. Smoke from a fire floated above the aspens and hung low over the river as it followed the current downstream. Neither MacFarlain nor Ben Bola had spoken or recognized each other's presence with the slightest greeting. The little rescuer was about to depart again, when she turned the bridle of her pony and faced them.

"What made you two men quarrel?" she asked abruptly.

The question was so sudden, so entirely unexpected that, before he was fully aware of it, MacFarlain was forced into an answer.

"I reckon it was on account of the mine."

CONTINUED ON PAGE THIRTY-TWO

Immigrants Who Have Become American Kings.

By Richard Spillane.

THRIFTY FOREIGNERS.

HERMAN SIELCKEN was married the other day and took his bride to his country home, Marienhalden, at Baden-Baden. Kaiser Wilhelm has thirty-three palaces and vast landed possessions, but no one of his palaces and no one of his estates approaches in beauty or extent that owned by Herman Sielcken. Kaiser Wilhelm is monarch of Germany, but his rule is limited to the German Empire. Herman Sielcken is a monarch of commerce and his rule extends the world over. Kaiser Wilhelm was born a prince. Herman Sielcken was born poor. Perhaps 100,000,000 persons pay tribute to Emperor Wilhelm. Perhaps 500,000,000 persons pay tribute to Herman Sielcken.

Herman Sielcken is but one of hundreds of immigrants who came to America with little more than energy and hope and today are kings of industry, many of them with wealth greater than that of any hereditary king.

Of the tremendously rich and powerful men of the United States, Sielcken is one of the least known. He was born in Hamburg and before he was 21 went to Costa Rica to work for a German firm there. He didn't like the country and within a year left for California where he got a job as shipping clerk. So soon as he learned to speak English with reasonable fluency he sought work that would give an opportunity to him to travel and get acquainted with people. A wool concern engaged him as buyer and for five or six years he traversed the territory between the Rockies and the Pacific wherever sheep were raised and sheared, buying wool. On one of these trips he was in a train wreck in Oregon and nearly lost his life. When he recovered from his injuries he went to New York seeking work. He got a clerical position with a concern that imported crockery and glassware.

It was in 1868 that Sielcken left Germany. It was in 1876 that he reached New York. In those eight years he made a fair living—nothing more. Then there came a remarkable change.

In Costa Rica he had learned to speak Spanish. Because of that fact he was able late in 1876 to obtain employment with the firm of W. H. Crossman & Son, which handled coffee on a commission basis. Sielcken went to South America to solicit consignments for the Crossmans. His success was surprising. For six or eight months every mail from the southern continent brought business to the house. Then, as the story goes, his reports ceased suddenly. Weeks and months passed and the firm heard nothing from him. What had become of him the Crossmans had no idea. They feared he had caught a fever and died. To trace him was difficult. He had no regular itinerary. It distressed them a good deal to lose so promising a representative. Giving up all hope of getting any information about him, they looked around for a man to take his place. Then one morning he walked into the office and said, "How d'ye do?" just as if he had departed only the evening before. The members of the firm questioned him eagerly. He answered some of the questions and some he didn't. Then he laid a package on the table.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I have given a large amount of business to you, far more than you expected, as the result of my trip. I have a lot more business which I can give to you. It's all in black and white in the papers in this package. I think any person who has worked as hard as I have and so well, deserves a partnership in this firm. If you want these orders you may have them. They represent a big profit to you. Good work deserves proper reward. Look these papers over and then tell me if you want me to continue with you as a member of the firm."

After the Crossmans looked those papers over they had no doubt of the advisability of taking Herman Sielcken into partnership. He was only a junior for some years, but in 1894 the firm became Crossman & Sielcken. It prospered amazingly. For the last fifteen years it has been the leading coffee house of the world.

At various times Sielcken was credited with working corners in coffee. Because of this he got to be one of the most feared and hated men in the Coffee Exchange. After a while coffee didn't offer enough play for

Sielcken's tremendous energy and ambition. He embarked in various enterprises, among them the steel industry and railroads. No one was too big for him to cross lances with. He and John W. Gates had a titanic fight in American Steel and Wire. Gates got the worst of it. Then Sielcken got in a row with E. H. Harriman and George J. Gould. This fight was for possession of the Kansas City, Pittsburgh and Gulf Railroad, now known as the Kansas City Southern. Harriman, Gould and Gates had taken it away from Arthur E. Stillwell. They had no particular regard for the Kansas City, Pittsburgh and Gulf. It was a north-and-south railroad and disturbed the east-and-west traffic on the trunk lines they controlled through the grain belt. The Kansas City, Pittsburgh and Gulf gave a short haul to the gulf. The old established trunk lines gave long railroad haul from Kansas, Nebraska and the Middle West generally to the Atlantic seaboard.

Harriman permitted the Kansas City, Pittsburgh and Gulf to droop. Very little money was spent on maintenance of road or equipment. Wrecks were frequent. Traffic fell off. So did receipts. Then Sielcken, representing a syndicate of Dutchmen who held a large block of bonds, got control. He had no practical railroad experience but what he did with that property within six months amazed transportation men. When he took charge there was an average of three wrecks a day. Within a few months the average was reduced to one wreck a day. Within a year he brought the property up to a fair state of efficiency. Today the Kansas City Southern is getting back to what it was designed to be—a real railroad.

While busy with the Kansas City Southern, Sielcken found time to engineer one of the biggest deals in the world. Brazil produces 85 per cent. of the world's supply of coffee. Most of the Brazilian coffee is raised in the State of Sao Paulo and territory near by. Brazil made so much money out of coffee for some years that the planters thought there was no end to the world's demand for the bean. They increased their production so tremendously that they demoralized the market. The price of coffee declined to 6 cents a pound, but still they couldn't get rid of their stock. Each year the surplus was growing larger. The coffee trade was threatened with demoralization. Brazil, so far as its coffee industry was concerned, faced ruin. About this time Herman Sielcken conceived a scheme whereby the world would not get any more coffee than was necessary to maintain prices at what he thought was a proper level. His scheme is known the world over as the valorization plan. By it the Brazilian government buys all the coffee that is produced in Brazil and regulates the production. The money for financing the government in this operation was raised through the issue of \$75,000,000 in bonds which were taken by English, German, French, Dutch and American bankers. Sielcken has the marketing of all the coffee. He will not sell to a coffee broker to deliver on contract. All the coffee he sells goes to the jobber or is shipped abroad. He decides how much coffee the world is to have. He has saved Brazil, or rather the Brazilian coffee raisers, from ruin. But the coffee drinkers of the world pay the bill. As a result of his scheme coffee rose from 6 to 16 cents a pound, when the world had the largest amount of coffee in its history. The law of supply and demand cuts no figure with Herman Sielcken. He's above anything like that.

When his partner, Mr. Crossman, died, it was discovered that the two men had a remarkable contract. Each man had made a will giving one million dollars to the other. It was a sort of a bet on which one would live the longer. Mr. Crossman died last January and Mr. Sielcken got one million dollars to add to his many other millions. How much money he has no one but Mr. Sielcken knows. In New York Mr. Sielcken lives at the Waldorf-Astoria. He bought the German estate known as Marienhalden some years ago and has made it a wonderland. He has one of the largest rose gardens there in the world and probably raises more orchids than any other one person on the globe.

The immigrants who have become kings in America came from all parts of Europe. Patrick Cudahy, who is the head of one of

the greatest pork-packing firms of the world, comes from that part of Ireland famous for its fighting cats. He was born in Callan, County Kilkenny, 64 years ago. They named him Patrick because he was born on St. Patrick's Day. He came across the ocean in a sailing vessel with the rest of the Cudahy family. His father had to work for a long time in New York as a common laborer. Then the elder Cudahy went to Wauwatosa, near Milwaukee, Wis., and started farming. One thing the father did was to raise pigs and when little Patsy quit school at 12 years of age and took a job in a Milwaukee grocery store at a dollar a week, the father told him he was a fool and that he wasn't beginning right. "Be a farmer, my boy," he said. "Raise pigs; stick to pigs." Young Cudahy had no intention of being a farmer. He ran errands for the grocer for two years. The second year he got \$2 a week. Then pigs and \$3 a week proved too strong an attraction for him. He took a job with the Roddis Packing Company. The concern was not a big one and the boy did a little of everything from slaughtering hogs to keeping the books. He remained with the Roddis Company for six years and then went to a larger firm, with which he remained for four years. When he was 24 years old he became superintendent of the slaughter-house of Lyman & Wooley. He did so well for this concern that he attracted the attention of the Armour and was made superintendent of the plant of Plankinton & Armour at Milwaukee. Up to the time he went with Armour he hadn't received more than \$125 a month. Within a few years he was the highest salaried superintendent in his line in America. He saved a fair share of his money and bought a small interest in the firm. In 1875 the main office was established in Chicago, but Cudahy was left in charge of the Milwaukee plant, and when Plankinton died, in 1888, Cudahy and his brother, Michael, bought the Plankinton interest, took over the ownership of the Milwaukee business and started out on their own hook under the name of Cudahy Brothers. The growth of this establishment has been prodigious. It has spread out until its product is sold all over the globe. The town which has grown up around the Cudahy plant near Milwaukee has the name of Cudahy. In that one plant a million hogs a year are slaughtered and the business amounts to nearly fifteen million dollars a year.

Frederick Weyerhaeuser is the lumber king of America. He's past 70. He came from Neldersauhelm, Germany, when he was 10 years old and went to Erie county, Pennsylvania. Four years later he moved to Rock Island, Ill., and went to work in a lumber yard. He rose to be foreman. He saved a little money and, with his brother-in-law, F. C. A. Denkmann, bought a small mill. They didn't have enough to pay for it but gave their notes. Weyerhaeuser did the buying for the mill. He was shrewd and prudent. The firm prospered. Its business broadened and gradually the partners acquired pine land. Within fifteen years of the organization of the firm it was doing the largest lumber business in the Mississippi Valley. In 1896 it bought out the C. N. Nelson Lumber Company at Cloquet, Minn., and acquired not only a great lumber plant but 600,000,000 feet of standing timber. Today Weyerhaeuser controls not only a big share of the lumber business of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois, but through his purchases of timber land in the Appalachian country and various other parts of the United States, he owns more standing timber than any other man in the world. He makes his headquarters at St. Paul. He lives very simply. No one would suppose from his quiet, modest manner that he is enormously rich. Ten years ago his wealth was estimated at \$30,000,000. Since then the value of lumber has increased greatly. He may be worth forty million, fifty million, or sixty million dollars today. He has no fads. Work is his recreation. One of the queer things about Mr. Weyerhaeuser is that he never lost a dollar in a lumber deal and never made a dollar in any other business in which he invested money. One of the

jokes he tells at his own expense is that with his purchase of bank stock, he got to be very rich he was induced to take an interest in various small banking concerns. Not one of them succeeded, but then he has stuck to lumber.

Comparatively few men know Julius Weber. He is the king of the kitchens. He came to America from France when he was a lad. He got work in the old Astor Hotel, New York. He was the egg boy. His job was to keep track of the stock of eggs. A while he became assistant cook. He is a rare talent in culinary affairs and has high reputation before he left the Astor. He saved his money and opened a restaurant, Thirty-fourth street between Broadway and Seventh avenue. Incidentally he knew French delicacies. The importing business grew so large that he gave up the restaurant and devoted all his attention to importing. Today he is perhaps the best authority on cooking. Most of the French chefs who are installed in the big hotels of America were placed there through his influence. He never has lost his French point. When he had a restaurant he kept over his establishment. When he had a great warehouse he followed the same plan and had his living quarters upstairs. He has made a lot of money in real estate. Years ago he made up his mind that there was one spot in New York where a man could not make a mistake in buying property. That was in the section between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second streets, Fourth and Seventh avenues. He put surplus money into buildings in that part of the city and today it is the richest district in Manhattan. Weber is the leading one of one of the quaintest organizations in America—the Thursday Club. Its members are the leading French chefs of New York. Once a week the club has a luncheon. A member fails to win the approval of critical persons who are at table is desolated. When he gets the approval of the fellow-members and a vote of thanks feels that he has achieved the highest attainable in his profession. Some of the chefs plan their luncheons a year ahead, give to them an amount of thought greater than to the most important business they ever are called on to prepare.

Michael Idvorsky Pupin is the king of the telephone. He gets his middle name from the town in Hungary where he was born. He is a Serb. His parents were poor. He came to America as a stowaway. He didn't have a dollar when he landed, worked as a farm hand in Maryland and ware. When he had learned a little of English language he returned to New York and did all sorts of odd jobs. He was in a factory and as rubber in a Turkish night school. He saved a little money and went to Columbia University. He worked his way through the university while a pupil there he earned \$3000 as an American youth. He had a great talent for electricity. When he finished his course at Columbia he was made a teacher there, has specialized on telephony and has invented some of the most important devices for the improvement of that great communication. He devised the system by which telephony over long distances has been made possible. For this invention he got \$400,000 cash from the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. He is a great business man and has made millions pay handsomely for his inventions. He is the leading Serb in America and one of the money that was sent to America to finance the Serbs in their fight with the Turks. He is at work now on telephony and expects to make it possible for the voice to carry across the globe. One of the big halls at Columbia is named over to him for his work. He is regarded today as one of the great scientists of the world. Whenever he feels a need of recreation he goes to a country estate he has in Connecticut and sits there as his father did before him.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE NINETEEN)

an Kings.

Foreigners Who Have Won Wealth in America.

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Comparatively few men know Jules Weber, the king of the kitchens. He came to America from France when he was a boy. He got work in the old Astor House in New York. He was the egg boy. His duty was to keep track of the stock of eggs. As he became assistant cook. He had a talent in culinary affairs and won a reputation before he left the Astor. He used his money and opened a restaurant on Fourth street between Broadway and Fifth avenue. Incidentally he imported delicacies. The importing business was so large that he gave up the restaurant and devoted all his attention to merchandising. Today he is perhaps the largest authority on cooking. Most of the French chefs who are installed in the big hotels in America were placed there through his influence. He never has lost his French ways. When he had a restaurant he kept his establishment. When he built a warehouse he followed the same plan and had his living quarters upstairs. He made a lot of money in real estate. A few years ago he made up his mind that this was a good spot in New York where a man could not make a mistake in buying property. That was in the section between Fourth and Forty-second streets between Fifth and Seventh avenues. He put his money into buildings in that part of the city and today it is the richest district in Manhattan. Weber is the leading member of the quaintest organization in America—the Thursday Club. Its members are the leading French chefs of New York. A week the club has a luncheon. Weber fails to win the approval of all persons who are at table here. When he gets the applause of his fellow-members and a vote of thanks that he has achieved the highest honor in his profession. Some of them plan their luncheons a year ahead to them an amount of thought more than to the most important business men ever are called on to prepare.

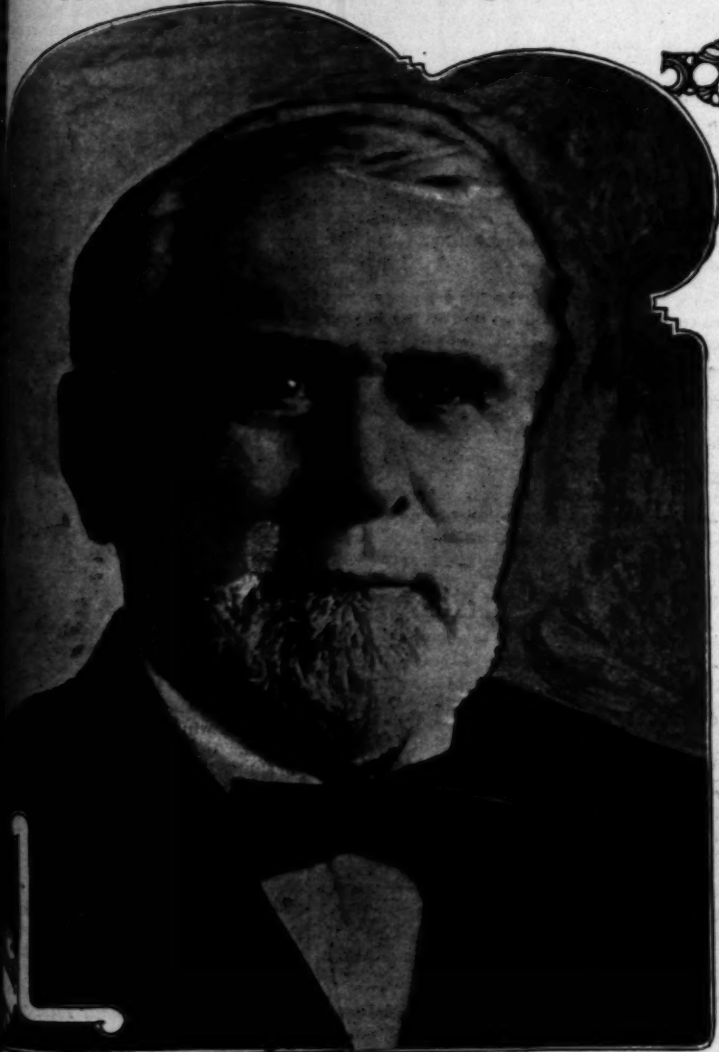
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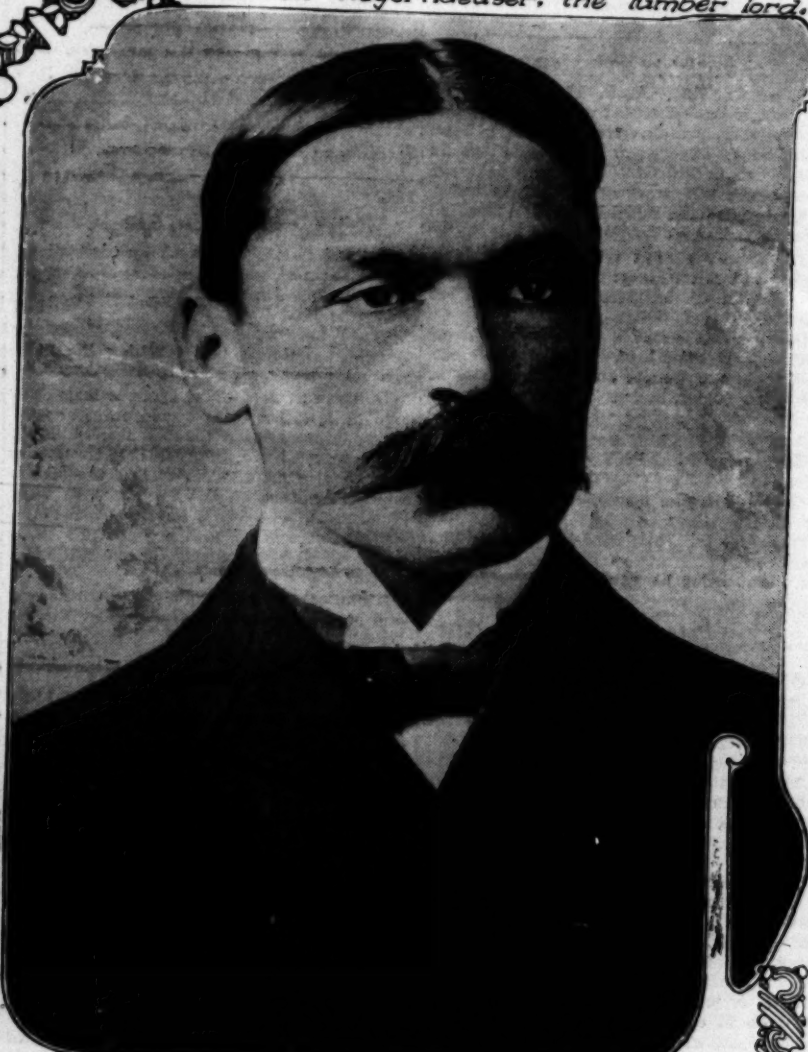
Herman Sietcken, coffee king of the world.



Frederick Weyerhaeuser, the lumber lord.



Gustave Nelson, the Norwegian who has become a political power.



Michael I. Pupin one of the kings of the telephone.

Good Short Stories

Brief Anecdotes Gathered From Many Sources.

Compiled for the Times.

Disappointed.

PRESIDENT WILSON has a fund of stories. One that he tells is of a little boy whom he encountered at Staunton, Va., the President's birthplace. Mr. Wilson was speaking to a good-sized crowd from the steps of the Baldwin Seminary for Girls, when he discovered a little 7-year-old lad pushing and shoving his way through the crowd. The boy finally landed in front of Mr. Wilson and shouted excitedly:

"Where is it? Where is it?" Mr. Wilson stopped his speech, and with a broad smile, said good-naturedly: "Well, my boy, I guess I'm it." "Oh, pahaw!" responded the youngster, with a look of disgust, "why, I thought it was a dog fight."—[New York Tribune.]

Young America's Retort.

AN ENGLISH girl while visiting friends in Boston had become very friendly with a society belle there, and was invited to her home to tea one afternoon.

They conversed on general topics for a time, then the conversation took a more personal turn. "You American girls have not such healthy complexions as we have," said the English beauty. "I cannot understand why our noblemen take a fancy to your white faces."

"It isn't our white faces that attract them, my dear," said the heiress. "It's our greenbacks."—[Lippincott's.]

Mice.

IN THE course of the fable the Town Mouse and the Country Mouse met, casually, the Church Mouse.

"Er—institutional church, I presume," remarked the Town Mouse, wishing to show off his acquaintance with the latest fashions.

"No, destitutional!" replied the Church Mouse grimly.—[Lippincott's.]

Tongue Wouldn't Behave.

REPRESENTATIVE S. F. PROUTY of Iowa is one of the story tellers of the House of Representatives, but he had an unfortunate experience one day when he attempted to illustrate a point in a tariff speech with the story of "Simple Sally," a character in the neighborhood where he lived as a boy.

The family always tried things first on Sally, said Mr. Prouty; if they didn't hurt her, they were considered good enough for the rest of the family.

"They used her as a sort of experiment station," he explained. "If they had edibles from the woods, and were a little in doubt as to whether they were good-toasts."

A shout of laughter went up from near-by colleagues, and Mr. Prouty hastily corrected himself:

"Stoodtoals," he began. The laugh grew stronger.

"Stoodtoals!" he shouted, red in the face.

At that point he gave up.—[Washington Star.]

John Mason's New Role.

JOHAN MASON is an actor. The dramatic critics say so. So does he. That makes it unanimous. Moreover, he's a professor when it comes to explaining the intricacies and difficulties of the English language.

The night that he and Martha Hedman, the beautiful Swedish actress, who was then giving her first performance in English, opened in "The Attack," Miss Hedman asked Mason how she had gotten away with her English pronunciation.

"Fine," said Mason. "There were two or three instances of quaint accent which added to the charm of your work. But there was one word which you pronounced in such a way that it got on my nerves. Instead of pronouncing 'resign,' meaning to 'give up in despair,' as if the second syllable began with a slow, slimy, and crawling z, thus, 're-zine,' you persisted in pronouncing it as if the second syllable began with the sharp, crackling, and sizzling s—

which it does, but only in the spelling-book, not on the tongue.

"Let me illustrate, my dear Miss Hedman. If you get sick of looking at me every night in the play, you will 'resine' at the end of the season. On the other hand, if we get along all right together, you will probably 're-sign' with Mr. Charles Frohman as my leading woman for next season."—[Popular Magazine.]

Allan Knew.

THE teacher in a country school always tried to make the lessons as interesting as possible.

"Now, children," she said, "let me see what you remember about the animal kingdom and the domestic animals that belong to it. You have named all the domestic animals but one. Who can tell what that one is?"

There was no reply.

"What!" exclaimed the teacher. "Does no one know? It has bristly hair, likes the dirt and is fond of getting into the mud."

A small boy at the end of the class raised a timid hand.

"Well, Allan?" said the teacher.

"Please, ma'am," said the little boy reflectively, "it's me."—[Lippincott's Magazine.]

Deeply Interested.

THE marriage of Miss Inez Milholland reminded a Philadelphia suffragist of an anecdote about the fair young propagandist.

"Miss Milholland was speaking," she said, "to the women of the East Side. She spoke on female suffrage, and she looked, as usual, very charming in one of those loose and careless, yet clinging—loosely clinging—gowns of the new fashion."

"At the end she said:

"And now, are there any questions? Anyone who has any questions to ask I shall be very much pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability."

"A woman rose in the back of the hall."

"Well?" smiled Miss Milholland.

"Would you please tell me, miss," said the woman eagerly, "where you get your corsets?"—[Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.]

Unteachable Tammany.

"YOU can't teach Tammany Hall moral politics. Tammany Hall is blind to that sort of thing. You'd waste your sermons and homilies on such an institution."

The occasion was a luncheon, the speaker John Purroy Mitchell, fusion candidate for Mayor of New York.

"Yes," he continued, "to teach Tammany morality would be like teaching the little girl mineralogy."

"A teacher, you know, spent a long time explaining to her class what a mineral was."

"A mineral," said the teacher, summing up—"a mineral is an inorganic homogeneous substance of definite chemical composition, found in nature. You have all seen minerals. Now who will name me some?"

"I will, teacher," said a little girl.

"Very well—go ahead. Three minerals, please."

"Ginger ale, sa'sp'rella and pear cider," said the little girl.—[Washington Star.]

Going Against His Party.

ON A SPRING morn, when the birds twittered in the trees and the daffodils glittered in the grass, Charles C. Glover, president of a big bank in Washington, alighted from his electric runabout and rushed into a park, where he assaulted with his financial fists the rotund person of Representative Thetus W. Sims of Tennessee.

It is reported that, upon being hit, Mr. Sims exclaimed in an emotional manner:

"I need protection!"

Shortly after this dramatic encounter, the Democrats of the House held a caucus on the tariff, and a humorous Congressman—no matter what you say, there do exist several humorous Congressmen—arose and spoke as follows:

"I demand that Mr. Sims be read out of the Democratic party. The Democratic party can look with neither toleration nor favor upon a member who, while a tariff

discussion is in progress, takes his stand in a public park; and, in the presence of a banker, publicly announces that he is for protection."—[Popular Magazine.]

Not Intimately Acquainted.

AT A SOCIAL affair the other evening the talk topic turned to intimate acquaintances when Congressman William M. Calder of New York was reminded of a suburban Jersey incident.

Some time ago a woman from Brooklyn went to call on a girl friend who lived in the Jersey town, and during the chirp that followed reference was made to their respective neighbors.

"By the way," said the Brooklyn woman, suddenly recollecting, "you told me in your last letter that a new family had moved into your neighborhood."

"Yes," replied the Jersey woman, "a family named Smith. They moved into the house next but one."

"How very nice!" returned the Brooklyn one, with a smile to match. "Have you got acquainted with Mrs. Smith yet?"

"Only in a roundabout way," answered the Jersey one. "Her cat boards at our house."

Value of a Lawyer's Talk.

A YOUNG lawyer was defending an old convict on the charge of burglary in a State where the court rules allow each side one hour to address the jury. The young lawyer, somewhat nervous, consulted a veteran member of the bar who happened to be standing near. "How much time do you think I should take up in addressing the jury?" he asked in a rather pompous manner.

"Take the full hour," was the gruff reply. "The full hour? Why, I intended to take only fifteen minutes."

"Take the full hour," repeated the old lawyer.

"But why?"

"Because the longer you talk the longer you will keep your client out of jail."—[Ladies' Home Journal.]

Harmony Cakes.

A MAN went to order a wedding cake the other day.

"I'm getting married," he said, "and I want a cake."

"Well, it's the latest thing," said the shop girl, "to have wedding cakes in harmony with the bridegroom's calling or profession. Thus, a journalist has a spice cake, a musician an oat cake, an athlete a cup cake, a man who loafs on his friends sponge cake, and so forth and so on. What is your calling?"

"I am a pianist."

"Then, of course," said the girl, "you'll want a pound cake."—[New York Sun.]

Modern Material.

MRS. HEMMANDHAW: What do you think of this? Here is a writer who claims that woman was never made from the rib of man.

Hemmandhaw: What is his idea?

Mrs. H.: He claims that woman was made out of the backbone of man.

H.: She may have been made out of his rib or his backbone originally, but the process is different in these days.

Mrs. H.: What is she made out of now?

H.: His pocketbook.—[Youngstown Telegram.]

Out of the Question.

THE talk topic turned to modern extravagance and this one was contributed by Congressman John W. Langley of Kentucky.

Some time since a young man in an eastern city went to his employer and asked for an addition to his weekly donation. The boss, thinking he was already paying him a fair piece of money, became exceedingly thoughtful.

"What is your particular reason for asking for an increase?" finally observed the boss. "You have no family responsibilities and you should be able to save a little on what you are now getting."

"I am engaged to a young girl," answered

the clerk, blushing, "and I would like to have a salary on which I can get married and live comfortably."

"Gee whizz, man!" exclaimed the boss with considerable force. "There isn't a salary! I'll give you enough to get married on, but that's as far as I can go."—[Philadelphia Telegraph.]

A Trifle Mixed.

THEY were speaking of mixed conditions along various lines when Pat Powers, the baseball magnate, was reminded of an incident in a Gotham cafe.

A prosperous-looking party rambled into the cafe in question and ordered a substantial dinner.

When the layout finally arrived the guest gave it a critical examination, and then peratively called the waiter.

"Look here, waiter!" he exclaimed in a large-sized voice, "do you remember the ordered just now?"

"Yes, sir," answered the waiter, "the order from the man to the hash house, ordered spring chicken and 74 port."

"Exactly," responded the diner in a cruel voice, "and you have brought me spring port and 74 chicken."—[Philadelphia Chronicle Telegraph.]

The Better Name.

CHARLES FROHMAN was talking New York about his plans for the future. "I hoped that George Alexander would come over," said Mr. Frohman. "Alexander is, of his type, the best actor since day."

"Alexander isn't his right name," the reporter asked.

"No," said Mr. Frohman; "his right name is Samson. It was a pity to change the name of Samson for that of Alexander."

"But Alexander conquered the world," the reporter said.

"Samson, however, is the more appropriate theatrical name," Mr. Frohman said. "Have you forgotten that Samson was the first actor who brought down the house?"—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

Health the Incentive.

WHEN health is the great desideratum one should not hesitate to make any sacrifice to obtain it. This was illustrated by the man who recently crossed the continent in 323 days. At the time of his leaving on this journey he was threatened with consumption, realized that fresh air, exercise and sunshine formed the perfect trinity that health. He started on that long journey expecting health as the result. Did he get it? Sure. One gets what he expects; not merely what he hopes for; not merely what he desires, but he must expect to get for which he hopes and desires; then hold of the means, as did this man, who the object may be obtained and maintained. He is, as the result of his efforts, the "pink of condition." He weighed pounds at the start, 140 pounds at the finish—and placed a good round chunk of his credit. Best of all, he walked off from disease. Go, thou, and do likewise.

High Shoes or Low Shoes?

ALL things considered, low shoes are preferable. I am not talking of the but am considering the matter of elevation with which high shoes more or less interfere. High shoes are no more necessary to support the ankles than are corsets to support the waist muscles—not wearing shoes or they would not be there. They are also much more graceful in walking than wearing low shoes because of the position of the ankle joints.

The business man who sits by his desk, the stenographer, the clerk, all others engaged indoors during the day would find great relief if when they were in the office or place of business they untied their shoes, removed them and in replacing them, retied them until ready to leave, then removed them again for a moment, and in replacing them tied them comfortably tight. This would be appreciated.

Notes Gathered
by Sources.

Men, Women and Affairs in the Kaleidoscope.

By Genevieve Farnell-Bond.

Ode to the Shrew.

O you, lady, sear, unsmiling shrew,
Who knows the things your'e apt to
do on the highway, all are one to you.

You block the traffic, stubborn
You are the unformed official aid
Of the basileus, quite unafraid.

You drive the impious smoker from his
You are your daughter's beau a fresh young
You are your man with many a verbal
You are the prosperous-looking party rambled in
You are the life in question and ordered a subse-

quencing, always in a stew,
You are straight, you turn them all
You are Peace nor Love abides with
You are the

Better Sex.

Let us be
Let us be the gentler sex. Let us be
Let us be the man to the hash layout,
Let us be the spring chicken and 74 port, str.
Let us be the diner in a
Let us be the voice, "and you have brought
Let us be the port and 74 chicken."—[Pitts-

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to be appreciated.

sonal dignity or the requirements of her
office to be imposed upon. But for all this
let her not forget that a woman without
gentleness is distinctly unfeminine. And
let her not take advantage of her sex to im-
pose upon men—to infringe upon their
rights.

Now, by gentleness I do not mean the
disgustingly saccharine quality of non-
resistance. I mean the gentleness which
comes of good breeding, good taste, and
the recognition of the rights of others
at home or abroad. At a big public meet-
ing of the Womens' Press Club in New
York, in honor of Ella Wheeler Wilcox, I
came late, and attempted to locate myself
in a vacant chair near the door. The
woman seated nearest grabbed the chair
and, bristling the hairs on her upper lip
like an angry cat, she rasped loudly:
"Don't you take that chair! It belongs to
someone else!" It wasn't a matter for ar-
gument with speeches in progress on the
platform. I looked at her face, writhed
into a feline snarl, and thought that I had
never seen anything much uglier, and with
an elaborate "I beg your pardon," I moved
away.

"I was in Christopher's the other day,"
a gentleman told me. "I wished to get
some ice cream for the folks, but was not
sure they were at home. In the seat using
the Sunset phone was a crippled woman.
On the other side, on the last seat at the
counter sat another woman. Between the
two it was impossible for me to reach the
Home phone. Tipping my hat politely, I
asked the woman at the counter if she
would mind moving to the next seat, ex-
plaining my predicament. Now there were
several unoccupied seats near her. She
took my request as a personal affront, and
spit forth like an angry cat: 'No—I'll do
nothing of the kind! I'm not here for any-
body's accommodation!' The superintend-
ent stepped up and asked what the trouble
was. I explained, still politely. He asked
the woman to move, then he ordered her to
do so. She sat still and surveyed us both
with scorn. I went outside to telephone."

This shrew doubtless believed that she
had achieved an admirable victory. Now,
either of those men could have removed
her from her perch had he chosen. This is
what I call taking advantage of one's sex.

"What can you tell me, Art?" asks Phil-
osophy.

"Red is a color, Your Majesty," an-
swers Art. "White is sometimes consid-
ered a color, although, technically speak-
ing, it is not."

"Then why is it ever considered a color?"
"I cannot tell. It really is never called a
color by anyone except it be by some ig-
norant fellow, like Mathematics."

"What is color?"
"Color, fair Queen, is one means by
which the eye informs the mind of particu-
lar qualities of various forms. Colors for
painting pictures are composed of pig-
ment."

"What is pigment?"
"Ask Zoology."

"Pigment," says Zoology, "might better
be defined by Physics or Chemistry than
by your humble servant. But pigment, I
should say, is a sort of coloring matter
found in minerals and in the tissues of cer-
tain animals and plants. Pigment is—"

"Enough!" says Philosophy. "I shall
now draw my own conclusions, partly from
what you have told me, but largely from
what I believe to be the truth. I am not
censuring any of you. No doubt you are
all doing as well as you can. But you
must learn to do better. Your definitions
confuse me. You do not speak clearly,
even if you know what you mean. All of
you together have told me nothing of the
life of the rose. Some time, when the rose
is dreaming, tiptoe near her and listen to
the beating of her heart; or surprise her
some bright evening when she is singing to
the star above her—and then return and
tell me something of the real life of the
rose."

These were the thoughts that came
swarming to me when, taking a long walk
through the woods late one afternoon, I
came suddenly upon the skeleton of a
small, four-footed beast. What kind of
animal had once drawn breath within this

This is what I call that lack of gentleness
without which no woman may boast of
breeding, or even middle-class ethics.

Do's and Don'ts for Working Girls.

Don't be afraid to go to work in the be-
lief that it will lower your social standing.
If the necessity has arisen for you to earn
your own living, you will jeopardize not
only your social standing, but also your
self-respect and safety by running into debt,
or depending upon others.

Don't assume that because you never
have earned your own living, you never can.

Don't be discouraged if there is difficulty
in grasping details early in your appren-
ticeship. Keep at it with a determination
that nothing may shake.

Don't disdain to commence with a mod-
est salary. Grab what comes your way
quickly, and keep a sharp lookout for some-
thing better.

Don't be quick-tempered with a grouchy
employer. Continued effort to do your work
well, surety in knowing when you are
right, patient and persistent force and dig-
nity will win out in the finish.

Don't wear a party dress, and an excess
of paint and powder when you are looking
for a "job," and always be business-like in
appearance afterward.

Don't think to place yourself in favor by
flirtatious methods with a prospective em-
ployer. The "boss" has been through all
that many times, and he measures your use-
lessness in his business by the extent of
your flirtatious tendencies.

Don't chew gum in business hours.

Don't get too familiar with the other em-
ployees, particularly those of the mascu-
line gender. Your boss will like a touch
of aloofness and pride in you.

Don't, on the other hand, make your
brother and sister workers feel that you
are assuming an attitude of superiority.
Be courteous always, kindly whenever you
have opportunity.

Don't tell too much of your private
affairs to those about you, but in what you
say always be truthful.

Don't spend more than one week's sal-
ary for your room or apartment rent.

Don't live on tea and coffee if you find
you have to economize. Nothing will break
you down more quickly. Fruit, vegetables

and soup are inexpensive, and are good for
the complexion.

Don't attempt to "show off" on a small
salary, in the matter of dress or treating
your friends. Stay out of debt at any sac-
rifice.

Don't stay up too much late o' nights.
You will undermine your efficiency.

Don't accept the courtesies of any Tom,
Dick or Harry.

Don't, on the other hand, be afraid to go
to the theater or dinner with the young
man who seems to you all right. But re-
member you must be your own chaperon.
Best not drink cocktails with him, or go to
cheap, bohemian places. And terminate
his call at 10 o'clock sharp.

Don't disregard these suggestions, and
you will be able to get a lot of fun out of
life, without sacrificing the best there is in
it—let alone finding success, and perchance
a well-circumstanced husband.

Those Awful Questions.

Asking gressomely personal questions is
a habit—a doggone nasty one, too. People
often do it thoughtlessly, and because they
don't know any other way to make conver-
sation. Once in a while you meet a fellow
who is genuinely curious, and asks ques-
tions because he is so. I know one such—
and every other way he is quite nice, too.
But if there is anything about you that he
does not know, you can see him actually
squirm with curiosity—it burns him up.
He puts himself in the most abominably
awkward situations because of it. A lady
once introduced another to him over the
telephone. Now there was a reason why
the lady introduced was not caring to meet
personally with new people, as she was
going through a rather tragic experience.
He had been given to understand that by
the first lady. But his curiosity got the
better of him, and in trying to make a
meeting possible, he put himself in the po-
sition of attempting to make a "date."

"There are many things about you I don't
understand," he once said to a charming
woman, "and I don't like mysteries."

"Mystery is one of the main attractions
any woman holds for any man. After he
has solved it—pouff!" replied the lady, add-
ing laughingly: "Oh, my dear man, you are
impossibly naive!"

The City and the House Beautiful.

By Ernest Branton.

Gardens, Grounds,
Streets, Parks, Lakes.

Beautifying Cities.

TANGIBLE EVIDENCE OF THE VALUE OF TREES.

WHAT most contributes to the beauty of a city is never a problem to those who have given the question serious thought, for it must be apparent to all what phase of beautifying most contributes to the fame of cities known the world over for their attractiveness. Each winter for a number of years Southern California has claimed as a resident a man unusually prominent and successful in the upbuild of one city noted for its civic beauty. Charles M. Loring, donor of Loring Park to Minneapolis, passes every winter at Riverside. A recent letter from Mr. Loring to the editor of this department is here given:

"I am mailing you today a copy of our last park report, and I wish to call your attention to the report of the city forester on page 69.

"When I think of what we have done in Minneapolis, where it costs five or six times as much to raise a tree as it does in Los Angeles, I am surprised that so little has been done in the latter city, which has the reputation of being one of the most enterprising in the country and which even its own citizens admit is the least attractive in its residence district. I cannot recall one uniformly-planted street in Los Angeles.

"As president of the Southern California Arboricultural Society you may have influence in promoting tree planting on the public streets. I regret that I could not attend the meeting at Pasadena, but I hope to be at the winter meeting."

In a recent issue of one of the big dailies of Minneapolis appears the following, an extract from a two-column article on the value of street trees:

"What contributes most to the beauty of Minneapolis?"

"Charles M. Loring, first president of the Minneapolis Park Board, and for more than half a century active in the work of beautifying the city, has answered this question by the one word, 'Trees.' Not only do trees beautify the city, Mr. Loring said, but there is no other investment that a man can make that will pay such dividends.

"To say that the trees of Minneapolis are worth \$3,000,000," said Mr. Loring, "is putting a conservative estimate on their value. There are about 50,000 trees in the city, and I believe that every one is worth \$60 and some of them are worth much more. A tree planted now at the expense of a few dollars will in ten years be worth \$100 to the property on which it stands.

"In 1862 I bought a house in Fifth street. I improved the grounds by planting trees and flowers. Soon a man wanted to buy my place. I did not want to sell, so I put a price on it that I thought was exorbitant. But, to my surprise, he took it at my price. I then bought a house in Seventh street. I planted trees there and otherwise improved the grounds around the house. Again several would-be buyers came along. I had built the house with the intention of living there and not to sell it. At last I put a big price on it and got the price. Then I built a house in Eighth street and again realized a large profit on my investment. My next experience was with another house in Seventh street. I planted trees and made it look as beautiful as I could. I had not fairly settled when I sold it for \$24,000 profit.

"I believe that any man who will take the trouble to beautify his home will find that in a short time someone will come along who will be willing to pay him well for his trouble. There is no investment that will give the returns of trees carefully planted. You will find that the properties on a street lined with trees will command much larger prices than properties on parallel streets next to them where there are no trees.

"In cities in Germany and France trees are to be seen in the business streets. In this country it has been the custom to cut down all trees on a corner as soon as a little grocery store makes its appearance there. If the city of Minneapolis isn't the most beautiful city in the country today, I believe it will be in a short time. This will come about through the lining of the



CALIFORNIA DATES.

streets with trees. Every tree planted at a cost of a dollar or two dollars now will in ten years add a hundred dollars to the value of the property."

It does not appear to the editor of this department just what comment could add any value to what Mr. Loring so clearly states. A like investment in trees in Los Angeles would cost per tree but one-fourth as much, and the total profit would be correspondingly greater.

California Dates.

IN the so-called desert regions of this State, now really one vast oasis, dates are making history, whereas history too often makes the dates. On this page is shown an illustration of a fifty-pound bunch of Deglet Noor dates grown on the ranch of Fred N. Johnson, Indio, Cal. Did anyone ever see a finer bunch, anywhere? Soon we shall hear of Southern California's fame in one more great horticultural industry, and in this as in all else of the ilk in which we engage, we shall be strictly up-to-date, also dates.

The Giant Asphodels.

AMONG the most stately plants of the lily family are the Giant Asphodels, species of Eremurus. The bulbs or fleshy roots are quite suggestive of a devil-fish, but the tall flower spike, six feet high, is one of the showiest inmates of the garden. The plants of this spectacular lily that are grown in Southern California could probably be counted upon the fingers of a single individual, yet, like all things possessing unusual merit, their day of vindication and proper recognition is at hand. There is no question but if they are given conditions favorable to lilies in general, a pleasing success will be attained. A few bulbs coming under the writer's observation last year yielded very satisfactory results.

The Los Angeles Spirit.

THE unusual enterprise of residents of Los Angeles has made an enviable name for the city the world over and has given her a dominance over the whole of Southern California, an extent of influence not enjoyed by any other city over so large a local territory. While this city is not beautiful, and we have few large and beautiful gardens, yet everyone has a garden more or less attractive to all whether Californian, easterner, or foreigner. The volume of trade in ornamental plants in this city is nothing less than enormous.

Reports brought home by visitors to the

nurserymen's convention at Fresno convince us that our sister city to the northward is on the eve of a great civic awakening, both in individual and in collective effort to make Fresno a more beautiful city. Already the call for ornamental plants levied on Los Angeles nurseries is unusual for this time of the year; the local press and the civic organizations are crying "Fresno to the fore," and all southern visitors were impressed with the idea that the residents of the "Central City" have caught to the full what we are proud to term the "Los Angeles spirit." With the erection, quite recently, of many fine public buildings and splendid homes, the planting of a large park, increased hotel facilities and other general improvements, Fresno is also to keep the same pace in civic beautifying if present indications are an index to the thought and intent of her leading citizens.

Fun in the Garden.

LOOKING over a stock of second-hand books last week the writer came across a little book, published in 1870, written by Charles Dudley Warner, with an introduction by Henry Ward Beecher. From cover to cover it is full of quiet humor and cannot fail to keep a constant smile upon the reader's face. It sets forth in not a very aggravated style the troubles, pests, worries, etc., incidental to all gardening. All is written in an easy-flowing style, none of the humor is forced, and altogether for quiet sarcasm it is far ahead of anything on the subject written by professional humorists. The title is "My Summer in a Garden." Many distinguished persons visited Mr. Warner in his garden, some of them equal to the author in wit. One of these was Gen. U. S. Grant, then President. Knowing the general to be fond of cigars, he had provided some of the best grade, and tendered one while walking among the plants. Gen. Grant gently declined the offer with the remark that he didn't "believe in having weeds in a garden."

Carlissa a Splendid Fruit.

THERE is often a material compensation for loss of time employed in judging flower shows that the layman wots not of. It has been the writer's pleasure to have been one of the judges at a majority of the horticultural exhibits in Southern California and some of these efforts have proven quite fruitful. At the late Pasadena Flower Show, in judging tropical fruits of that beautiful bush known as

Carlissa, exhibited from an Alhambra den, and does not hesitate to state among small fruits they have few equals. The size and flavor is equal to that of the best strawberry guavas and the color better—a brilliant red. Added to this the superior appearance of the shrub which rivals any in the garden for its habit and beauty of foliage.

Sewing White Goods.

When sewing white goods on the machine, keep a piece of chalk at hand to rub on the goods you can remove it. Rub on the side. Keep on rubbing until the chalk appears.



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For Daughter and Maid.

ENTERTAINING.

Science Monitor: It does not have a dozen or more friends of tea. Any woman can make a well-appointed tea table with her while the hostess makes her guests can be made comfortable.

White Goods.
A sewing white goods on the keep a piece of chalk at hand and top of oil or smudge of black goods you can remove it. Shake loose chalk, then rub on the soap. Keep on rubbing until the spots are gone.

Ice Cream.
Ice cream will serve a purpose if put in small glasses. This is more than \$1. A delicious cake will cost for material 60 cents. For candy, one could make for the cost of two pounds of cake and four quarts of salted peas 15 cents more.

THE LAUNDRY.

Science Monitor: The variety of safe agents—that is, those which do not combine with the clothes without in-ammox, ammonia and kerosene. The own advocates.

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of the kitchen a woman has the chance to eliminate many false economies. It is a mistake to buy cheap saucepans and large bowls of china or earthenware, for they not only are heavy and clumsy, but are easily broken. Never buy, even at a low price, a single breakable dish for kitchen use. Use granite for refrigerator dishes, the same for mixing bowls and buy other utensils of aluminum, copper or iron, according to the size of your purse.

The Real Saving of Gas.

An erroneous economy, which is widely practiced in the family where gas is used for cooking purposes, is the purchase of meat which "cooks quickly" to save the use of the fire. For example, a steak an inch thick will broil in ten minutes. The steak, however, is the most expensive cut of the beef. A pound and a half or two pounds of round steak put twice through the chopper and made into a roll will bake in thirty minutes. The same amount if made into a steak will broil in fifteen minutes. A good steak costs about \$1; the roll of chopped steak costs 35 to 40 cents. So to save 2 cents' worth of gas you have spent about 65 cents.

ABOUT CURTAINS.

When to Avoid Frills.

[Dorothy Priestman, in New Orleans Picayune:] Some rooms are unquestionably better without curtains. Lingerie effects do not combine well with architecture and the more architecturally a window is treated the less need there is for it to be dressed up with frills and flounces. I have often looked with positive relief upon curtainless windows after having walked past block after block of houses with cheap Nottingham curtains hanging from the top of the window to the floor.

Harmonize Draperies With Room.

If a room has dark walls and the windows stand out like great white patches we shall wish probably to put up curtains that will soften the glare and bring the walls and windows into harmony. Possibly the solution in such a case would be curtains of ecru colored net.

If our walls are light in tone and bare of design we will want warmth and figure in our hangings, and we might choose a cretonne or a mercerized material, bold in coloring and design, for inner curtains, or perhaps colored madras for sash curtains, though in the matter of hangings the material chosen is far less important than the effect gained through color and design.

DINING-ROOM ACCESSORIES.

Hot-Plate Dollies.

[New Orleans Picayune:] Hot-plate dollies may be made by covering asbestos pads with linen. Use heavy butcher's linen and cut like the pad, only larger, so as to allow for a seam. For the other side cut in the same way, only in two pieces that will overlap in the center. Sew together and turn inside out, and crochet a narrow edging all around or in place of the crocheted lace and heavy lace may be used. Slip over the asbestos and sew the overlapping pieces together.

Copper Casseroles.

[New York Times:] Among the novelties for the table are tiny individual copper casseroles. These are highly bronzed and have small, flat handles. Fish, eggs, etc., are some of the things that are served in them. They look very well on a dinner table and commend themselves because of novelty.

The housekeeper of today is always looking for something new. It is her pride and her delight to set an original table and have something that interests her guests as well as the food does.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

[Contributors New York Press:] Whenever my silver has become scratched I make it quite smooth by rubbing it well with a piece of chamols leather that has been rolled into a tight bag and dipped in sweet oil.

For removing dirty marks from light-colored cloth I always use a piece of india-rubber pencil eraser, and find that the spots disappear immediately. (MRS.) G. W.

SCIENCE OF SWEEPING.

Wet the Broom.

[Mother's Magazine:] Sweeping should be a process of complete and careful removal of dirt, its purpose being to gather the coarse dirt with the attached dust, and its aim to scatter as little of this dust as possible into the air, in order to prevent a transfer of dirt from one place to another. In order to sweep carpets and rugs effectively a somewhat inflexible, stiff broom is best, because it reaches into the depressions and among the fibers to dislodge the dirt, says Mother's Magazine. If the broom is too dry it will snap and throw off a great deal of dust, consequently it is always best to have the broom a little damp so that it will hold the dirt down and keep it all together.

Gathering the Dust.

The raising of dust is always more or less of a problem. But with short, light, wiping, overlapping movements, and then by the stopping of the broom on the floor instead of in the air, most of the inertia of the rising dust current may be overcome. In removing the gathered dirt from the floor to the dustpan, which is another occasion for dust to find its way back to the carpet, if a newspaper dampened can be fitted over the dustpan and made to stand up as far as possible at the back and sides a surprising amount of flying dust will be collected in this way.

LIGHTING THE HOUSE.

Shading and Placing Lights.

[Washington Post:] Shades of the right color work wonders with any light. Rose-pink, yellow-green, or yellow are the best colors for lamp shades, because they cast the warmest, pleasantest lights. These shades can be made of glass, silk or paper, according to the effect you want to produce and the condition of your purse.

The right placing of the light is another important thing. High lights are cold and hard, and low lights are too bright.

The season of long evenings is here again, and with it our eyes and thoughts and attention are focussed on the lights about which we gather.

There is something startlingly wrong about most lights. They are too high, or too dim, or too bright, or too cold, or in the wrong position, or else they are shaded with the wrong color. Yet good lights need not be expensive. A 10-cent glass candlestick, holding a 3-cent candle, gives a light as beautiful as any that can be found in the best-lighted room in the world. And many expensive chandeliers cast a light so hard, so ugly, and so trying, both on eyes and temper, that we should be far more happy sitting in the dark than sitting under this same light.

The Friendly Kerosene Lamp.

Even if your house is lighted with electricity, do not hesitate to complement the electric lights with kerosene lamps, if the light is not adequate. Kerosene lights give a sense of hominess and coziness. So, even if you have a central chandelier in your living-room, have lamps or candles on the table and mantel shelf. Low lights in the dining-room, too, are far more artistic than high ones. That is one reason why candles on the table always cast a pleasant light.

For some reason, most kitchen lights are so placed that they throw the shadow of anyone standing in front of the sink blackly over the sink. Look in almost any house, and you will find this to be so—much to the discomfort of the dishwasher. The kitchen should have a light at the side of the sink to light the dishpan.

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HEARTSEASE.

Words for the Day.

Men are forever saying: "Tomorrow," when history, human experience, conscience and God are saying: "Do it now."—[J. E. Norcross.

I want to help you to grow as beautiful as God meant you to be when He thought of you first.—[George MacDonald.

They are slaves who fear to speak for the fallen and the weak.—[Lowell.

They seem to take away the sun from the world who withdraw friendship from life; for we have received nothing better from the immortal gods, nothing more delightful.—[Cicero.

No man can avoid his own company—so he would better make it as good as possible.—[Anon.

To the Hill-born.

You who are born of the hills,
Hill-bred, lover of hills,
Though the world may not treat you aright,
Though your soul be weary with hills,
This you will know above other men
In the hills you will find your peace again.

You who were nursed on the heights,
Hill-bred, lover of skies,
Though your love and your hope and your heart,
Though your trust be hurt till it dies,
This you will know above other men
In the hills you will find your faith again.

You who are brave from the winds,
Hill-bred, lover of winds,
Though the God whom you knew seems dim,
Seems lost in a mist that blinds,
This you will know above other men
In the hills you will find your God again.

—[Maxwell Struthers Burt, in Scribner's.

(Brief Suggestions invited from Practical House-keepers.)

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There are numerous Arch Supporters put on the market to correct flat feet that are made over a form, and in some cases answer the purpose. There is no ready-made Arch Support manufactured in this way that will give the desired results in more than 10 per cent of the cases. The reason is that there are different ligaments in the foot that may be affected and thus cause pain in the various joints. Our Arch Supporters are made by perfect measurements and are guaranteed to relieve every case. WESTERN ORTHOPEDIC APPLIANCE CO., 731 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.

Trap Nests to Distinguish Workers from Drones.

By J. Harry Wolsieffer.

Quality of Flock. CAN BE IMPROVED BY KEEPING TABS ON LAYERS.

[The trap nest has almost revolutionized the poultry industry. By it, the poultryman today can tell just how many eggs each hen is laying and which are not laying at all.

This is more important than appears on the surface. It not only affects this year's flock, but those of years to come. The trap nest enables the poultryman to select his stock for breeding and is, in that respect, most serviceable. The following article tells how to use the trap nest to best advantage and with least effort.

Mr. Graham has an interesting article on the aristocratic Partridge Cochins and a sketch that shows them off to handsome advantage.]

THE use of the trap nest in poultry operations is yet in its infancy and among poultry raisers has its advocates and those also who claim it a detriment. Nevertheless, in spite of the report of one experiment station, the breeders of long standing who have worked along the lines of the trap nest are confident that their increased egg production is due to this system.

Many of the non-users claim that it requires too much time to release the fowls from their nests from three to four times a day. Others claim that the fowls should not be allowed to sit in a nest for perhaps two hours which could be employed in scratching and digging on the farm or poultry yards. Again, according to the findings of one of the experiment stations, the breeding of high-record layers did not increase the egg production of the flock, but there was a falling off in egg production. With these arguments for and against the trap nest, the beginner is often in doubt.

But, in this industry, yet in its infancy as to knowledge, even an experiment station is not infallible. With us, as with others who have worked along the lines of increased egg production in our flocks, the increase in the flock average has been made possible only by the use of the trap nest. It has made it possible to obtain flock averages from 150 to 164 eggs per hen—not with a few hens, but with large numbers. The average egg yield on the farm, where no thought or care is put into selection or breeding, less than 100 eggs per hen are secured, and then naturally the bulk is laid in the spring and summer when hen fruit is lowest in price.

Like Begets Like.

Without question, like begets like in breeding operations to a certain extent. It is not to be believed for a moment that the fowl which laid 281 eggs in 365 days will produce offspring every one of which will yield that number, but some of them are likely to do so. The very large majority will fall below that mark, but assuredly her offspring will be better producers than the fowl which in a year laid but fifty or perhaps 100 eggs. No flock will ever average from 160 to 180 eggs a year until the poor ones are weeded out.

You cannot tell whether a hen is profitable or not unless you use the trap nest. This is one of the greatest inventions in the history of poultry husbandry. The system is simple. On one leg of every pullet is a metal band bearing the number of that hen; if fifty pullets were in the flock, the numbers would be from one to fifty. A trap nest, and there are many styles, most of them good, is so arranged that the pullet can get into it as easily as into the ordinary nest. She trips a spring which closes the door after her and cannot be released until the poultry-keeper lets her out, taking her number and giving her credit on a sheet in the poultry-house for the number of eggs she produced or by marking the number of her leg band on the egg and recording it in the house at the end of the day when all eggs are gathered. Our system, and it is one followed generally by those who use trap nests, is to release the laying fowls at 9 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., and again at feeding time, around 4 p.m. The average poultry-keeper is compelled to go to the poultry-house at least three times a day to feed and water, and from one to

ten extra trips will surely repay him in the extra egg production.
Not Necessary for Entire Flock.

On the large commercial farm, where from 2000 to 5000 layers are kept, trap nests should be in use, not for the whole flock, but for enough pullets to select future breeders from. For best results the whole pullet year should be recorded, but for the busy farmer or poultry-keeper, who cannot devote much time to his flock, two or three months in the fall, as the pullets begin to lay, will enable him to get a line on what will prove good producers. The poultry raiser who breeds from the flock that is producing eggs in the hatching season—spring—is very apt to obtain eggs not from those which were winter layers, but from fowls that just commenced to lay in the spring and will prove poor layers.

The trap nest has shown that there are pullets that never laid an egg in 365 days; that there are birds that did not lay an egg until seven months from the shell; that there are some that laid but ten eggs in a year, and others twenty-four eggs in the first month and proved indifferent layers afterward. And, then, there is the steady producer that lays steadily each month and makes a yearly average of from 150 to 200 eggs. In spite of the claim that you can detect the laying type, you can't pick the 200-egger on her looks. She may be a blue-ribbon winner at some of the leading poultry shows, and, again, she may look nothing like a good layer from a standard point of view.

Trap Nest Only True Test.

The trap nest is the only one that will tell the tale of which hen laid the egg, and

how many. No other system yet has been able to pick the drone from the worker. It is very true that egg production among the so-called utility breeders has improved during the past ten years, but this has largely been due to the improvement in poultry quarters, and better knowledge of feeding. But poultry-house construction or the best of feeding will not make a poor layer out of a poor one. It cannot make the drone lay. Good housing and feeding are essentials along the line of egg production, but breeding is vital, and in order to date effort along the line of improvement the trap nest must play an important part, whether you are the so-called breeder, who is striving for a better yield, or the fancier, who is working for standard requirements.

That like begets like to a certain extent is proven by the fowls exhibited by the world's best breeders at the leading shows, and the same holds good in egg production in the fight for better egg yields. It is further demonstrated today by the leading breeders who have been working along those lines, whose egg yields are better than those who do not use the trap nest, and who are just as skilled in feeding and have just as good poultry equipment. The English Leghorns that have been winning in this country at the two leading contests are proof of this, the owner an advocate and user of trap nests.

Pick the Good Producers.

In every farm flock there are some good producers. Pick these out and breed from them, exercising care in selecting birds near standard type as possible, and mate them with males from known good producers.

The Modern Descendant of the "Shanghai."

BY LOUIS PAUL GRAHAM

Developed in This Country.

In the early history of poultry breeding in America the leading fowls in popularity were the Shanghais. These fowls were reputed to be extraordinary layers and of such tremendous size that a full-grown Shanghai cock could eat corn off the top of a barrel or a kitchen table. To possess a few Shanghais was to acquire distinction as a poultry breeder. The Shanghais came to be regarded as the aristocrats among poultry, and their direct descendants, the Cochins, are so regarded at this day.

When first introduced their color varied considerably. There were yellows, grays and reds. The buffs were developed from the former. The grays entered into the production of the dark Brahma, and the reds, which were strongly mixed with black in the plumage, became the progenitors of our present famous Partridge Cochins.

These were at first known as Grouse Cochins, probably because of the resemblance of the plumage of the hen to that of the grouse, a mottled effect of brown and black. Then later they were listed in our standard as Partridge or Grouse Cochins, and, finally, the word grouse dropped entirely from their description.

As usual, the most rapid strides in the development of the Partridge Cochins to perfection were made by the English breeders, and from the time of the first importation of English Partridge Cochins to Massachusetts in 1847, to about twenty years ago our best quality in exhibition fowls of this variety came from England. For the past twenty years, however, the American-bred Partridge Cochins have more than held their own with the imported stock, being quite as well, if not better, marked and certainly more to our taste in form and feathers.

New England has always been the stronghold of this variety, although at various times breeders in other sections of the United States, notably in the mid-West, have developed fine flocks of Partridge Cochins, which have become famous.

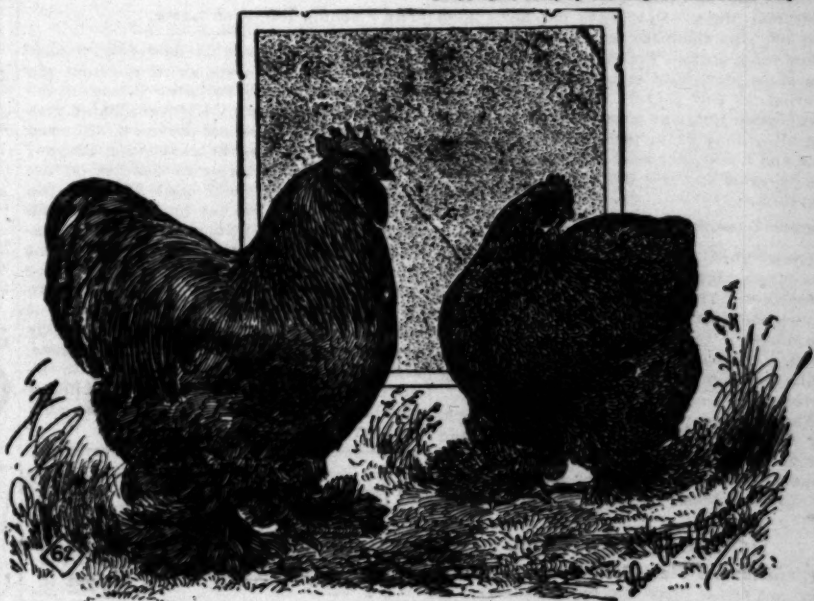
The Partridge Cochins are one of the most royally majestic of all our breeds of poultry, and its rich coloration of reds, blacks and browns make it universally admired in the showroom and on range.

It is possibly one of the most difficult varieties to breed to excellence of color and, as such, is welcomed by the true fanciers who delight in producing perfection under almost impossible difficulties.

As a utility fowl the Partridge Cochins has always been preferred to the other Cochins. It has a reputation for being a better layer, and is equally as fine and handsome a fowl when dressed. It has yellow skin and legs, and the eggs are rich dark brown, the color which is preferred by both Boston and Philadelphia markets. The chicks are rugged and grow fast, although, like all other Asiatics, they take a long time to mature.

As a matter of fact, no Cochins male is fully mature until it is eighteen months old. They and their crosses with other lighter breeds have been in great demand for the production of capons, and this today is about the only utility value for which they are bred. As a fanciers' fowl, however, they are a source of continued satisfaction, and many fine specimens have been sold at extravagant prices.

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PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

One of the most handsome of the long-famous aristocrats of Poultrydom—the Cochins. They are of Asiatic origin and have been successively known as Shanghais, Cochins, and later as Cochins. The fowls attain enormous size, weighing 7 to 9½ pounds for females and 9 to 11 pounds for males. They are regarded as the best layers of all the Cochins family and are esteemed for the production of capons. Their handsome coloration makes them favorites with the fanciers.

[436]

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Drones.

ny. No other system yet has ever been able to pick the drone from the heavy. It is very true that egg production of the so-called utility breeders has increased during the past ten years, but largely been due to the improved quarters, and better knowledge of the poultry-house construction. But the feeding will not make a good out of a poor one. It cannot make a lay. Good housing and feeding are essentials along the line of egg production. Breeding is vital, and in every effort along the line of improvement the trap nest must play an important part. Whether you are the so-called utility who is striving for a better egg, or the fancier, who is working for requirements.

Like begets like to a certain extent. The best breeders at the leading shows, same holds good in egg production. It is demonstrated today by the leading who have been working along lines, whose egg yields are much more than those who do not use the trap nest who are just as skilled in feeding. Just as good poultry equipment, English Leghorns that have been in this country at the two layings are proof of this, the owner being a devotee and user of trap nests.

Good Producers.

Every farm flock there are some good. Pick these out and breed, exercising care in selecting birds of standard type as possible, and mating with males from known good producers.

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want a well-balanced ration of good strength in protein like

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a few years a strain will be built up above the average in egg production and the increase in the flock average around 120 eggs per hen, which is an average of twelve dozen or more per hen, will repay you for the expense devoted to the trap nests.

do not stop at weeding out the layer drone, but marks at once the hen becoming broody—which can be released by the breaking-up pen and will be shelling out her fruit in from ten to ten days. The trap nest enables the poultry-keeper to keep in touch with the breeding of his fowls; he can see if the fowls are in the breeding pen, and if they are not, he can see if they are in the trap nest. The breeder of fowls cannot succeed without a trap nest, for it tells him which hen is the best, and which hen is fertile or infertile. The trap nest is valuable in many ways, and no up-to-date poultry-keeper, or in poultry for the most profit, can do without this unique and important device.

Scratchings



[New York Herald:] A pen of Indian ducks having established a new record as egg producers in an Australian competition, the possibilities of being exploited everywhere by breeders of that type of fowl. Experiments throughout the country show the Indian runner duck a thoroughbred, and reports show that the bird is up to all expectations. Indian runner ducks have been known to lay eggs in a year as the average duck, and at just about half the expense of half the work expended on a duck that is essentially a forager, and can be kept on green pasture where there is no need of any material and a sufficient amount of clean water to drink. Ducks are regarded as immune from disease, and runners are especially hardy and they lay generously large eggs, and a day is quite a common occurrence. They have a distinct advantage over other ducks in that they are capable of laying ten eggs a year, while hens usually confine their laying period to seven months at the most.

[New York Herald:] Over in England experiments are being conducted to the effect of electricity upon the development of young poultry. In England, on one of the largest farms in the world, an experiment of this kind has just been completed, and it was found that the birds treated electrically grew twice as fast as those not so treated.

[New York Herald:] At the recent (Pa.) fair the Pratt experiment of Morton, Pa., made a winning which was a considerable stir in poultry circles. They there demonstrated clearly that in the show room it was not necessary to sacrifice the utility qualities of a bird to make it a show bird. They lost but one first in the entire show, and the first prize was for a Rose Comb Black Minorca, one of the largest and heaviest eggs of all. They took every first and second prize in Pekin ducks, showing old ducks of ten and twelve pounds and young ducks of eight and nine pounds—a tremendous record over standard weights. Then, to clinch the matter further, they showed their show stock, they showed seventeen dozen eggs from eleven varieties of fowls. On these eggs they first and second sweepstakes dozen white and brown eggs, and out of seventeen dozen, which they showed, the hottest kind of competition, they showed blue ribbons and the sweepstakes for the best dozen eggs in the show.

[New York Herald:] It is not a difficult thing to teach the fowls to work. All that is required is to let them know that the work will have to be worked for in the trap nest. They soon will become active. The birds out in the open, where they are up in a minute, soon will have to make them inactive and to make them much fat. One trouble after another follows the neglect of not compelling the fowls to exercise, and especially during the winter months. The inactive bird is the first to contract some contagious disease. The city-fowl, who has no work to do, must take exercise usually

gets a much better egg yield than the farmer—and the exercise is the secret.

[Sacramento Union:] Inducing an appetite as well as satisfying it, is the high art of feeding. In regard to whole grain there should always be more or less of this where the fowls can scratch it out at any time, but the rich, egg-producing mash should be so fed that while supplying the fowls all they can eat at the time they shall never get a surfeit of it. Well-fed pullets will be eager and hungry at feeding time but they will not be hungry all the time.

[Philadelphia Record:] In developing chickens one has two problems to solve, or perhaps one should say the development should be directed in two directions, shape and color. Both are of great importance, for a fowl deficient in color, however good its shape, or deficient in shape, however good its color, is, as an exhibition bird, a failure. If one were raising chickens for market only, he might neglect the color problem, perhaps, for the feathers would not count materially, but in raising fowls for exhibition or for sale as breeders, color demands consideration. The main dependence, for exhibition qualities, is inheritance, and the developing of the youngsters began when the breeding pen was mated. Indeed, for that matter, it began much farther back, for a good ancestry of several generations is extremely useful in such development. Food, drink and care count for something, and in some cases even seem to be the most essential of all things.

[New York Sun:] There are still those who do not believe that the 200-egg hen exists in any great numbers and that the few which have made such records officially are freaks and the unofficial record lies. The fact that about 10 per cent. of the hens in the Connecticut laying contest passed the 200 mark is sufficient evidence that such hens do exist in appreciable numbers. Every poultry keeper who traps nests for a whole year knows they do exist in larger numbers than many suppose. That is, he knows this if he traps nests right.

[Washington Star:] Prof. W. A. Lippincott of Kansas recently made the statement that he would favor a law prohibiting male birds running at large other than during the breeding season, thereby saving a million dollars a year to the State of Kansas, as nearly all eggs culled as spots and rots are a loss due to the development of the germ in the fertile eggs, which begin development at a temperature of 70 degrees. What a great saving this would be to the whole country if such a law was enforced.

Gondolas of Venice Doomed.

[New York Sun:] Those who would see the gondolas and the gondoliers of Venice must make haste to visit the wonderful city on the Adriatic, for both are threatened by the prosaic, noisy motor-boat.

Already a syndicate has been formed with the object of placing 100 motor-boats on the Venetian waters in place of the picturesque gondolas which have hitherto been inseparable from pictures of Venetian life and surroundings.

The first blow to the existence of the gondola was struck nearly thirty-five years ago when there was introduced a service of omnibus steamers which has since been taken over by the municipality. The old gondolas were about thirty feet long by 4 or 5 feet wide, and carried from four to eight passengers, but it is stated that the new motor-boats, though not differing greatly in size, will be constructed so as to carry a larger number of passengers.

The gondolier will be missed as greatly as his boat, for he was always a picturesque character and a careful guide, managing his boat with wonderful ease and giving a peculiar cry of warning before turning any corner in the narrow canals, and never, even in the closest quarters, grazing another boat.

No more will be seen the annual gondola regatta nor the old-time contests between the two factions of the gondoliers, the Nicoletti and the Castellani, and the gathering up of the fragments of his patron's feasts by the hungry boatman. The gondola helped to preserve the fascination of Venice when she herself had fallen into decay and the day of her greatest glory had passed, but now the gondolier, like the old London cab driver, will soon be numbered with the people of the past. Whether a new era of prosperity for Venice will be inaugurated with the new regime remains to be seen.

No one has yet been able to trace the age of the gondola and its introduction into Venice, but the records of its existence there certainly go back to 1094.

Wealthy Immigrants.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWELVE.)

United States Senator Knute Nelson is a prince of politics. He was only 6 years old when he came to America from Norway. He says humorously that he is descended from a long line of Norwegian pirates. He had a very hard time as a boy, his mother being widowed. He worked on a farm in Wisconsin and got his schooling as best he could. He went into the army and at the close of the war studied law. He and John C. Spooner were partners. He was in the Wisconsin Legislature twice, in the Minnesota Legislature three times, a member of the House of Representatives at Washington three times, Governor of Minnesota twice, and has been a United States Senator from Minnesota for eighteen years. He is the great Norseman of America.

Henry T. Oxnard is one of America's sugar kings. He is from Marseilles, France. He was only a youngster when he came to America. To him more than any other one man is due the development of the beet sugar industry in America. Today he is the president of the American Beet Sugar Company and also president of the American Beet Sugar Association, which comprises all the beet sugar factories in the United States. He has cut quite a figure in American racing circles, having owned a large number of thoroughbreds which were contenders on the great tracks of the East in the days when racing was in better odor than it is now.

Andrew Carnegie, steel king, came here from Scotland as an immigrant. Most persons know his story. He worked as a messenger boy for \$3 a week in a telegraph office. He became a telegraph operator and drifted into the steel business. When he sold out the Carnegie Company to the United States Steel Corporation he got \$250,000,000. There are half a dozen kings in Europe whose combined fortunes do not equal this amount.

The lemon king of America is Simone Salita. He is from Palermo, Sicily. He had very little money when he landed in New York. He has built up a tremendous business and now handles nearly one-fourth of all the lemons imported into the United States and one-fourth of all the grapes imported into the United States.

Joseph Di Gorgio is the banana king of America. He is only 38 years old. He came here an immigrant lad and worked for \$5 a week on pier 20, North River. Today he owns twenty-eight steamships engaged in bringing bananas from Central America and the West Indies to the United States. He gives 100,000 tons of freight a year to the American railroads.

Henry Siegel, dry goods prince, came to America from Germany when he was 15 years old. The first work he got was as shop boy in a Washington store. It was four years before he rose to the dignity of earning \$15 a week. He became a salesman and after a while went into business with two of his brothers in a little store in Parkersburg, Pa. In 1876 he moved to Chicago and became a manufacturer of cloaks. It was there he met Frank Cooper and went into partnership with him. Their start was very modest. What Henry Siegel has grown to be in the dry goods trade of Chicago, New York and Boston is pretty well known.

Four men met at dinner in a New York hotel the other night. They were Carl Laemmle, one of the big men of the motion picture business; Julius Hilder, who has been a big figure as an importer of notions and fancy goods; Julius Glugman, a Fifth avenue furrier; and Leo Hirschfeld, vice-president of a great candy corporation. Twenty-nine years ago those four were companions in the steerage of the steamship Neckar, immigrants on their way to America. Today they are millionaires. Each found fortune in the land of promise.

It looks from all this as if the immigrant boy, with the spur of poverty, does better in America than the native born with all his natural advantages.

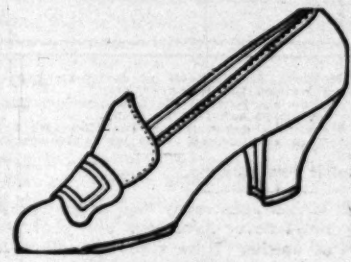
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GRAY HAIR

How to Darken It Successfully.

A book has been published entitled "Perfect Hair," which explains how white or gray hair may be gradually darkened to a natural shade. No quick action dyeing or other such makeshifts that are visible to all, but an eminently satisfactory, reliable, safe method, easily applied at home. You gradually appear younger and more attractive; can maintain dark hair through life. Book will be mailed free in plain wrapper by Koskott Laboratories, 1249 Broadway, (1907.) New York City. No matter what you have tried in the past, read this book; it also tells about growing new, luxuriant hair, banishing dandruff and stop falling hair.

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Physiological and Psychological

By Edward B. Warman, A. M.

Plain Truths,
and Simple.

Mottoes: Death holds no terror for those who have learned the lesson of life.
We do not have to die to escape suffering; nor do we escape suffering by dying.
Experience deals us just the blows we need to teach us equilibrium.—[Charles B. Newcomb.]

Spirit Photography.

I HAVE seen many "spirit photographs," but I never have seen any photographs of spirits. It is true that other faces than that of the subject appeared upon the photographic plate. While I am frank to admit that not all "spirit-photography" is fraudulently done, I do not admit that spirits are ever photographed. It is possible the impressions were on the prepared plate—this, of course, would constitute fraud; but it is also possible they were not. If not, whence came they? That is the point to consider in determining the truth. While admitting the phenomenon, I do not admit the claim made by spiritualists that it has its origin in the spirit world.

Experiments have been made which clearly demonstrate the power of producing the picture of anyone, living or dead, by vividly recalling the image of the person to be photographed and concentrating the mind upon the mental picture. Usually, however, the sitter holds in mind, consciously or unconsciously, the image of friends who have "passed over." The medium photographer, perceiving telepathically the image created by the mind of the sitter, recreates it in such tangible shape that it is caught by the camera.

I have seen upon one plate—or photo—a half-dozen faces, all of them very much smaller than that of the sitter and also very much cleaner and better in every respect, and not having any ghost-like appearance. The phenomenon is not only peculiar but intensely interesting when all possibility of fraud has been eliminated.

No one should doubt the possibility of photographing an image held in the mind after having read of the recent remarkable and successful experiment made by Dr. M. A. Veeder of Lyons, N. Y. The committee of four and Dr. Veeder standing around a table, placed the tips of the fingers of the right hand underneath a photographic plate prepared in the ordinary manner and in a plate holder. The fingers of the experimenter's left hand met on the top of the plate. The committee had agreed to fix their minds on a ball of surgeon's gauze thrown down on the floor. They held this position for a few seconds while each one concentrated on the ball of gauze.

When the plate was developed, although it had not been exposed during the experiment, at the exact spot where the finger tips of the experimenters had centered, was an object clearly photographed of the size, shape and general appearance of the ball of gauze.

Question: Was this the spirit of the ball of gauze that was photographed? Just as much so as are the mental images shown upon the plate in spirit-photography the spirits of those persons held in the mind.

In addition to the foregoing I would call attention to the wonderful success of Dr. Charles W. Littlefield of Seattle, Wash. A fixed mental image held in the mind and concentrated upon tissue salts caused the salts to take the exact form or shape of the image thus held. The accuracy of this was proven by photographic reproductions.

Crystal Gazing.

THERE are many ways of seeing things; crystal gazing is one of them. If you can't afford the price of a crystal, a glass of water, a piece of polished wood or stone or other surfaces capable of reflecting light will serve the purpose if you look with the expectation that apparitions or hallucinations may float before your eyes. The phenomenon is another illustration of the power of the subjective mind to create visions.

From very early times, peculiarly constituted persons—about one individual in seven—have appeared to possess the power of producing hallucinations of a certain kind in themselves by gazing intently into a crystal. You may gain the same results by gazing at the dying embers on the hearth of the fireplace. Many of us know

by experience that under these conditions it is quite natural to drop into a reverie and while the eyes assume the introspective the mind becomes retrospective. It is in this quiescent condition, by whatever one of the many agencies used, that the subjective mind with its intuitive knowledge perceives that which is not within the range of the objective vision and reveals to us that which it perceives.

A woman thus sat gazing when there appeared before her a picture of her old minister whom she had not seen for fifteen years, and just as she exclaimed: "Why, Mr. S.!" the face vanished and there appeared a picture of a cemetery. The woman to whom this picture was given by the subjective mind—not by spirits—went to the city where the clergyman had moved, found him dying and recognized the very cemetery which she had seen while gazing into the crystal. There is nothing supernatural about this, but supernatural. Many of the stories, however, of the wonders accomplished by means of crystal gazing are based on such testimony that they are regarded by scientists as interesting but unreliable.

This form of divination was known among the Greeks, who possessed polished and "enchanted" crystals, in which future events were said to be predicted. Traces of crystal gazing have also been found in Assyria, Rome, China, Japan, India and in some of the South Sea Islands. The Apaches employ a crystal to discover stolen property. Other tribes of Indians make their patients gaze into the water in which they are supposed to see pictures of the food and medicine good for them. In Polynesia, a hole is dug in the ground, and as it fills with water the priest peers into it to discover thieves. In India castor oil is held in the hand of a child, and in the mirror thus formed weird pictures of spirits and demons are conjured up.

In the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston is a crystal ball with oriental settings. It was acquired for the Ames collection from an East Indian source and lent for an indefinite period to the museum on Huntington avenue.

One of the most prominently famous crystal seers is a Mrs. Verrall—at one time a lecturer at Newham College, Cambridge, England, and known to the classical world as the translator of Pansanias. She says that she has found a cut crystal, a globular crystal, a glass paper-weight, or a glassful of water to be equally effective. But when Sir Oliver Lodge gives her credit in her psychical experiments of having received communications from the late F. W. H. Myers, we draw the line on crystal gazing.

Ghosts.

IT WOULD probably be less objectionable to speak of ghosts as "phantasms of the dead"—or, fantasies of the dead. I never have seen any ghosts, but have slept in haunted houses where doors were opened and shut with a bang, dishes were rattled, chandeliers fell with a crash, doors that were locked and chained nightly (locks often changed) were always open in the morning. All this, and more, I have felt, or thought I felt, his (or her) uncanny touch as soon as I put out the lights, but I never have seen a ghost.

This may sound like a ghost story, but we must recognize the fact that there are ghost stories that possess an element of truth, that are not wholly imaginary but will bear the light of scientific investigation; but when that light is turned on fully it will convince any intelligent person that the so-called ghost is not "return spirit."

That which is called a ghost is a creation of the subjective entity. Scientific investigations of modern times have demonstrated the fact that many of the ghost stories which have terrified the timid of all ages of the world have a real foundation in fact; that is, it has been demonstrated that certain palpable shapes, resembling persons deceased, do from time to time appear to the living; but "lay not the flattering unction to your soul" that the palpable shape is the deceased.

It has been clearly demonstrated that the subjective personality of man possesses the power to create phantasms or visions which in many instances are vis-

ible to the objective senses of others. Both "phantasms of the living" and "phantasms of the dead" are creations of the subjective entity. Sometimes a phantasm of the living has been projected when the person was in a profound slumber. This may be done as the result of a desire before entering sleep—sometimes without the desire; yet the vision made its appearance so perfectly as to be easily recognized by the one to whom it was projected—or voluntarily passed. The more profound the sleep of the person whose "ghost" is projected the better the results. The power is greatest, however, at the hour of death, when the functions of the body are entirely suspended. This accounts for many strange occurrences whereby one is apprised of the passing out of a friend at the time dissolution takes place, just as the "silver chord" which unites the spirit with the physical body is loosened.

Phantasms of the dead (ghosts) are not produced by the dead, but are often seen after the death of the persons; hence the name "ghosts," or spirits of the dead. As a rule these phantasms are projected by those who have died a violent death, or under circumstances of great mental stress or emotion.

I believe that in the case of a haunted house, especially where the so-called ghost is visible, there is a reason for the presence. This is the more manifest from the fact that as soon as its mission is fulfilled it vanishes never to return. Bear in mind the "ghost" is not the subjective entity, but a creation of the subjective entity. Dr. Hudson considered the vision, or ghost, or apparition as "an embodied thought," rather than "a human soul," and that it possesses but one idea or purpose.

If the apparition were a real phantom or spirit of the one deceased, it could convey any information desired. The fact that it does not do so, shows conclusively that said phantom is merely an embodied thought of the deceased, projected at the supreme moment for a specific purpose.

"It seems probable," says Henry Rutgers Marshall, president of the American Psychological Society, "that in the near future many of these recorded facts will appear easily explicable without resort to the spiritistic hypothesis." That time is at hand. A thorough scientific investigation proves the spiritistic theory as wholly in error.

"Sister Smith's" Power.

THERE is no power outside of one's self to heal one's self. There is sufficient power in one's self to heal one's self. When you take a dose of medicine it is not the medicine that cures, but the belief in the medicinal effect and the belief in the knowledge of the doctor—in other words, it is suggestion.

With "Sister Smith," who undoubtedly has done much good, the same rule holds. It is the belief in her power, and yet she uses no power other than forceful suggestion, not necessarily orally given. Those who go there and are healed are largely those who expect to be healed and "Sister Smith" in her talks and singing arouses the latent energy and the various testimonies given have a most wonderful psychic effect. But it is self, after all.

The same may just as truthfully be said of so-called Christian Science. The law of suggestion correlates all systems of mental healing and all healing by mental processes is dependent upon the law of suggestion consciously or unconsciously applied. There never was a case of any kind ever cured by a Christian Science healer that was not done by suggestion. The healer denies this, but the denial does not make good his (or her) assertion any more than the denial of "sin, sickness, death" and all things material except—money.

Suggestion, understandingly applied, is the most potent healing agency in the world whether it be by auto suggestion or the suggestion of another. Remember that the results are in proportion to the arousing of the latent energizing principle of the soul. If you do not know how to do this it is an easy matter to learn how. Reason steps in, however, and says—all the suggestion in the world will not make a well man of a glutton or of anyone else

who violates nature's law, who changes his habits of living.

The Meat Packer's Scare.

WHAT a hullabaloo the officers of the Meat Packers' Association are making over the decrease in cattle supply in the sequence of which they predict a famine, a meat famine, and that perhaps steaks will be sold at a dollar a pound. Well, suppose they are; what of it? Who can afford to eat them—those speaking, not physiologically, but them at any price. What if there is a meat famine? As the meat supply decreases, the health of the people will decrease. Not that I am opposed to meat, but I positively know that there would be better off with less meat, would not suffer if they didn't get meat, provided, of course, that they eat the substitutes. There are cases where certain beneficial changes took place. I have seen wonderful changes for the better in this regime, but I do not think indicated in all cases. For myself, I do not average over three days a month partial meat diet—once a day. I could go sky-high as far as I am concerned. To talk of a "national decline, might be terrible in its consequences" is the height of folly. Why should a comparison be drawn between the meat-eating Chinese and the rice-eating Chinese? cause we give up meat is no sign that must subsist on rice.

The Milk Problem Solved.

NO, NOT the price, but the purity of milk is priceless of itself. The "milkster" solves the problem in a great extent. If the milk of the cow is pure, the tubes leading to the receiver are sterilized, and the receiver is clean, and the milk is carefully handled after leaving the receiver, and the milk into which it goes are clean to the very end and all the people handling it scrupulously clean and otherwise hygienic, it is barely possible that you get pure milk. Anyway, it is a vast advance in sanitation and is also strongly recommended as a labor-saving device.

A Nonogenarian's Fast.

THERE has been much written recently, regarding fasts; but few facts. A man in Harrisburg, Pa., 90 years of age has, with the exception of small bits of toasted bread, abstained all food for fifty days. He has, during time, drank quantities of water. This is wholly voluntary on his part; there was no physical need of doing so, the death of a friend grieved him, and he merely preferred not to eat. Last reports he had not yet broken his fast. Of course this can be carried to extremes, but there is little or no harm in other things being equal, as long as the brain does not feed on live tissue—the beginning of starvation.

High Shoes or Low Shoes?

ALL things considered, low shoes are preferable. I am not talking of the fashion with which high shoes more or less interfere. High shoes are no more necessary to support the ankles than are "its"—excuse me, I mean "corsets," to support the waist muscles—not waste time or they would not be there. One is much more graceful in walking when wearing low shoes because of the freedom of the ankle joints.

The business man who sits by his desk, the stenographer, the clerk, and all others engaged indoors during the day would find great relief if when they to the office or place of business they untie their shoes, remove them and replace them, retire them, and then ready to leave, then remove them, for a moment, and in replacing them, they would be appreciated.

Vigorously yours,
EDWARD B. WARMAN

This Human Body of Ours.

Curious Things About It and How We Abuse It.

Dangerous Insects. ROLE PLAYED BY THEM IN THE UNIVERSE.

Dr. Charles F. De Mey.

It is evidence, everywhere, that insects are the greatest propagators of disease. In the analogy with others, not of insects, we must conclude that there are factors in life predisposing to disease and these factors are insects. I am going to dissent on the "microscopic" and its remarkable discovery, essentially on the microscopic which today is playing such an important role in our daily existence. From the world come the reports of diseases; from far China and Colombia, and Australia. Not a month ago but some new discovery is being made. A certain visual insect is the carrier of such and such a disease. How many dangerous insects on the globe? It is the purpose of this paper to discuss some of the most important ones. The white man is late in discovering what was known long ago by the most savage tribes. The white man should have known before he saw the actual disease flying and crawling about him; that he should have found an instrument, the microscope, to discover the actual or secondary transmitting or causing the disease. As for instance, in the mosquito, all around him since creation, and very lately only, found this to be the carrier and breeder of two fatal diseases on the face of the globe that yellow fever is brought through a germ will positively be that it is transmitted as in malaria, by a parasite. It took before the cholera and typhoid were found, although in both cases carrying germs were all around the common house-fly (domestica) is the principal factor, that other insects are just as liable to propagate the epidemic as the fly. The comma bacillus (spirochaete) found in the fly a few years ago was accused of being one of the carriers of the disease. This should be true, where cholera was miles away, from any contaminated water and where river water was not one in a certain locality. Still, the playing havoc with the population must be attributed solely to carrying germs, house fly and the man saw the fly with his naked eye. He found out that it was carrying in its body the poison by which millions of persons.

It was only through the discovery that we were able to find this infection and contamination, but we account for the discovery of the vaccine when the germ theory was actually unknown at that time? The cow, the actual smallpox carrier, animal, and at the same time of its virulent form. It is true that was known centuries ago—centuries the immortal Jenner discovered the smallpox vaccine, and is it not that the cow was inoculated centuries and naturally attenuated through centuries? Man has accused the cow of carrying cowpox, a not very mild skin disease, and tried to keep the animals showing these pustules hidden, until they found out that the pustule was actually the very potent its most virulent or active protection from the cow suffering from cowpox was the principal reason for it. These cows were left until they showed no sign of the disease. Separation of diseased animals was, centuries ago, the only protection—a protection we begin to understand all microscopic form of disease late indeed.

In due time find out that it is the rat and its fleas that propagate the plague, but some insects are not as yet been identified. Over forty different kinds of insects and some of them, if they do carry yellow fever or malaria, must

certainly transmit some other diseases. And so with the house fly and other flies; the ant and the beetles; the bedbugs and the ticks and the whole insect world as we are finding out "petit a petit."

Centuries ago lepers were driven in the forest to be destroyed by wild beasts or killed by men detailed to exterminate them, this to protect the well. In Africa, this very day, patients suffering from the dreaded sleeping sickness (trypanosomiasis) are driven from their homes and villages to die in the jungle, and this to protect those they are living with. Centuries ago the African savage thought that the mosquito gave fever, and this he proved by living in districts where mosquitoes were unknown or very few, not so much as to find rest at night as to protect themselves against a sickness they knew the mosquito gave them. All of this seems to indicate that from time immemorial man felt that the greatest source of danger, in any community, was the existence of some influential body or substance which contaminated surroundings. It is only in the last few years that our eye is getting opened to the possibilities of finding our greatest enemy around and upon us in the form of multicolored flies and butterflies, bugs and gnats, pets and pests. We have been blind where we should have seen—we looked without seeing. Have we not all seen the common house fly at rest, rubbing its legs together, starting from the body down? What was that fly doing if not rubbing off the myriad germs sticking on them? What were these germs? what source of contamination were these germs from? from the cesspools? the rotten meat in the garbage barrel? the faeces of the cholera patient?

The specific organism of cholera is what Koch christened "Comma bacillus," but which is really a spirochaete. It is found in enormous numbers in water contaminated by human excrements, in which they are found in abundance. They were found in the common house fly and it is my opinion, before they were found in this insect, that they were the direct cause of cholera infections where no contaminated water was to be found (1902, Philippine Islands.) As soon as these pests were driven from their abodes by fumigation a remarkable decrease in cholera was noticed everywhere and actually checked the epidemic wherever the flies were exterminated, or smoked away.

Typhoid fever is another disease which is positively spread by flies and perhaps kindred insects. This can readily be proven by the large majority of typhoid fever victims during late wars, and especially in camps where many men are segregated. Contaminated water had, no doubt, much to do with the spread of the fever, but faecal matter and urine were the feeding grounds of countless flies which sooner or later flew over the tables of the messrooms and kitchens. Only extreme cleanliness and protection from flies are the safeguard against cholera and typhoid fever.

The dreaded sleeping sickness (trypanosomiasis) is also spread by a fly—the terrible tsetse, but I am convinced that there are other insects just as guilty as the "glossina" palpalis (1907, Congo.) I found many cases of sleeping sickness where the tsetse fly was unknown, but where other insect life was teeming. The crow, in my opinion, is perhaps one of the greatest dangers in the Congo where he feeds on the bodies of those who have been left to die by the road, and thus spreads its faecal matter over large areas of country and upon which flies and other insects will feed. This I have seen over and over again.

How many known insects have been found to be the cause of certain diseases? I shall mention a few only. The common tick, bedbug, flea, spider, ant, gnat, chigger, etc., all of them having been found to develop symptoms all different from each other. The common mosquito, of which, as I have said before, there are over forty kinds known, is certainly responsible for many diseases not as yet explicable. That many skin diseases are transmitted from one person to another by mosquitoes must absolutely be considered to be so, and if we examine certain families all living under the same roof, everyone of them will be found to suffer, more or less, of the same trouble, not through contact, but surely through insect inoculation. Eczemas, supposed to be

non-contagious inflammations of the skin, will, in due time, be found to be propagated by some insect. We know that impetigo is not a contagious disease and yet, where one case of impetigo is found in a family, it is not long before other members of the family develop the same trouble. And so it is with psoriasis, tinea, circinata, favosa (acharion schonleini), tonsurans (trichophytina capitis), sycosis, acarus, or sarcopetes scabiei, etc., etc., etc.

The Macroscopic theory is surely and swiftly following the microscopic one. When the mosquito and fly will have been eliminated, more or less, we will immediately recognize the fact that these pests have been the principal factors in spreading diseases and epidemics. What was incredible yesterday is the truth today; what was then an absurd theory is now recognized to be a true one. To destroy entirely the mosquito and fly is, of course, at present a very difficult proposition, but today we are able to protect our homes by screening doors and windows, and if laws were passed that all houses should have their doors and windows screened, cases of malaria, typhoid and many skin diseases would be a thing of the past. In the tropics all doors and windows must be screened, and in temperate zones they should be also, but in the summer months only. All kitchens, in tropical, sub-tropical, temperate and frigid zones should be screened, as one fly may be enough to infect the premises. It may be one insect in a thousand, but that one would do enough mischief to kill many a man, woman or child.

Cities having parks in which there is a body of water, in the shape of artificial lakes, should see to it that the water is kept in constant motion by a swift current or by undulating motion from a powerful fountain. Unless artificial lakes are thus constructed it is better and safer not to have any at all. It is not always the most beautiful that is the safest.

Cities that are doing away with their smoke nuisance should devote their time in cleaning up their principal unsanitary quarters, as, the moment that this fumigation ceases, flies and kindred insects will surely multiply in vast numbers. This is surely going to happen. Should statistics be taken of cities having the greatest smoke nuisance it will be found that typhoid and malaria are less prevalent there than in cities free from smoke.

It is my opinion that dysentery is entirely caused by green vegetables, especially salads and certain fruits. It is almost impossible to wash salad leaves thoroughly, and if anyone wishes to investigate he will soon find out that in some of the folds of the leaves minute insects are to be seen. These insects have not yet been thoroughly studied, and a careful investigation into the life of these animalculae will perhaps bring to light the fact that they have much more to do with amoebic dysentery than the luscious salad leaves themselves. Salads should not be washed except in running water, as from a hydrant, for instance, because if they are washed in a basin, as is usually the custom, some of the insects will cling into the folds and be digested with them. Often the last water used for washing the salad is used for washing other culinary preparations, and then, probably, some insects may be mixed with them. It is useless to go into the history of amoebic dysentery; such masters as Manson (England), Musgrave (P. I.), Roos (Germany), Trouseau (France), have written remarkable articles on the disease which could with difficulty be improved upon. I think, however, that a careful study of the insects found upon green vegetables and some fruits will develop some facts not as yet accounted for.

The relation of cholera and dysentery as regards infection is parallel, the common house fly being the principal factor in its spread. Both are intestinal infections. The vulgar "puceron" (plant louse) found on green vegetables and some fruits may be the infectious agent in dysentery, and I repeat that special pains should be taken to find out whether this insect is dangerous or not.

Is No Oxygen Deficit.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat:] The

striking fact is manifest that, while on the one hand fuel combustion and our vital processes result in a local increase of carbon dioxide and decrease of oxygen, and, on the other hand, vegetable growth reverses this action, yet, such is the extraordinary rapidity with which local variations are equalized, even in street air, there is no oxygen deficit, this new-found knowledge thus demonstrating anew the truth of the laws for the diffusion of gases and the establishment of equilibrium by air currents.

This Carnegie Institution investigation had its beginning, evidently, because of the startling ventilation views presented by Dr. Leonard Hill in an address before the British Association for the Advancement of Science at its 1912 annual meeting. Dr. Hill is lecturer on physiology in the London Hospital Medical School, a position which compelled attention to his utterances, iconoclastic as they were, minutely mentioned in this column at the time.

Prof. Hill combated the popularly-held and taught idea in physiology, that the effects produced by a long sojourn in an ill-ventilated room are due to some change in the chemical quality of the air, and asserted that the health-giving properties were those of light, temperature, movement and relative moisture of the surrounding atmosphere, and the absence of bacterial infection and chemical impurities as from factories. He even declared that the victims of the infamous Black Hole of Calcutta did not die of suffocation or bad air, as generally believed, but of heat stroke. Prof. Hill's remedy or reliance is simple and given in these words: "All the efforts of the heating and ventilating engineer should be directed toward cooling the air in crowded places, and cooling the bodies of the people by getting the air in motion by means of fans."

Beet Juice for Long Life.

[Pittsburgh Gazette Times:] One of the most interesting discoveries of recent research by the Japs is the value of the red garden beet. The Japanese love the beet, and declare it contains that which will produce long life in the human race.

They tell us the beet is full of iron and other substances which will act on the human system when administered as a tonic.

The beets are cut up and boiled for several hours, when they are removed from the water, and then the liquor is boiled down until it becomes a syrup. This is taken in doses ranging from a small wine-glass to one-half a pint, two or three times a day, usually before the person eats a good meal.

Large doses such as a half-pint at a time is declared by the Japanese to be a preventative and a cure for gravel of the kidneys and bladder. It should be taken until relief is certain, which is said to come in a few days.

Medicinal Value of Vegetables.

[Dallas News:] Cabbages are good for the skin on account of the large amount of sulphur they contain. To make them easy to digest add a large pinch of soda to the cooking water and the difficulty will disappear. They should always be boiled in two waters, and when about half cooked they should be changed into fresh water. Cooked in that way they should be digested even by invalids.

Lettuce purifies and clears the complexion, because of the laxative properties which it contains. Eaten at the evening meal, it will induce sleep.

The pectine, potash and other substances found in tomatoes make them valuable in combatting acidity of the stomach.

HARRY BROOK, N. D. former editor Times Health Dept., still tells how to cure chronic diseases, through health advice by mail. Send for pamphlet. Dr. Brook also edits BRAIN AND BRAWN, monthly, one dollar a year, ten cents a copy. Chamber of Commerce Building, Los Angeles.

violates nature's law, unless his habits of living.

eat Packer's Scare.

AT a hullabaloo the officers of the "Meat Packers' Association" are making the decrease in cattle supply in the face of which they predict a famine, and that portents will be sold at a dollar a pound suppose they are; what of it? They can afford to eat them—famine, not physiologically—will be at any price. What if there is a famine? As the meat supply is, the health of the people will be. Not that I am opposed to meat. But I positively know that people would be better off with less meat, not suffer if they didn't get any, of course, that they eat the meat. There are cases where people prescribe meat once a day until beneficial changes took place. I wonder if changes for the better in a meat diet—once a day. The meat goes sky-high as far as I am concerned. A "national decline, rapid in its consequences" is the result. Why should a comparison between the meat-eating American and the rice-eating Chinese? We give up meat is no sign that we subsist on rice.

Milk Problem Solved.

NOT the price, but the purity of milk is the problem. The "mechanical" solves the problem to a great extent. If the milk of the cow is pure, the leading to the receiver are sweet, and the receiver is sweet, and the milk is carefully handled, leaving the receiver, and the milk which it goes are clean to the last, and all the people handling it are clean and otherwise sterile, it is barely possible that one drop of milk. Anyway, it is a great improvement in sanitation and is also recommended as a labor saving device.

Monogamian's Fast.

RE has been much written, particularly regarding fasts; but facts are few. A man in Harrisburg, Pa., of age has, with the exception of bits of toasted bread, abstained from food for fifty days. He has, during that time, drunk quantities of water. This is wholly voluntary on his part, and was no physical need of doing so. The path of a friend grieved him, and he merely preferred not to eat. He reports he had not yet broken his fast, but there is little or no food, things being equal, as long as one does not feed on live tissue—the beginning of starvation.

Shoes or Low Shoes?

Things considered, low shoes are preferable. I am not talking of the business man considering the matter of which high shoes more or less. High shoes are no more necessary to support the ankles than are "corsets," to the waist muscles—not waste money would not be there. One is more graceful in walking when wearing low shoes because of the freedom of the joints. The business man who sits by the desk, the stenographer, the clerk, all others engaged indoors during the day could find great relief if when in the office or place of business they remove their shoes, remove them a moment, replacing them, retie them loosely, to leave, then remove them a moment, and in replacing them, make them comfortably tight. This must be appreciated.

Vigorously yours,
EDWARD B. WARREN

Classified Advertising.

The Federal Court of Appeals in San Francisco has ruled that a Federal prisoner visiting his parole will lose automatically all his credits for good conduct gained previously.

Rain was general throughout California yesterday and more is expected.

ing of tolerance and contempt. He looked upon Suhr as a power, rafter, and something of a nuisance, but he appreciated that on the East Side of Manhattan the man had a tremendous personal following, and Murphy, who usually accepts things as they are, was surprised.

interference. At times, Washington and Illinois streets were packed with people and street traffic was impossible. Police, mounted and on foot, saw the crowds take conductors and motormen from the cars without apparent interference. These aban-

made to keep from having a coroner's inquest, which efforts eventually were successful and other such things, really make a very strong case that if Mr. Gates had not been tampered with—in fact, given an overdose of some drug—he would now be alive.

The Migration of Mrs. Tripp.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TEN.)

out of the running, we could be glad that Nat, at any rate, was going to be happy.

"I'm going to study under different conditions," she was saying sententiously.

"You don't mean you're going to leave us?" I ventured.

"For a few weeks," she puzzled us still.

"Is it proper then to wish you many happy returns of the day?" Weldon broke out.

"If you want to," she refused to commit herself, "we might have another dinner some time."

"Might!" Nat ejaculated. "We'll have one at least every month."

The break gave us just the opportunity that we wanted. In the instant we all turned on him.

"What do you know about it?" we demanded.

He collapsed in confusion.

"Yes, we'll have another dinner," the unexplained member of the party said decidedly. "I'm sure Mrs. Tripp will let us."

There was a second of awkward silence before Mrs. Tripp danced gaily into the breach.

"It's a farewell dinner," she said, "because I'm going to try a more domestic existence for a while."

We all seemed awed. Now that the talk had become fixed in this one groove, queer though it was for a dinner party, our crisis was surely most imminent.

"No more hotels or sugar factories then?" Herbert Cratty remarked casually.

"Next year," she affirmed with a flare of her old enthusiasm. "Greater things are yet to come!"

I leaned forward impatiently.

"Mrs. Tripp," I said. "The suspense is maddening. We're waiting to congratulate somebody—you first of all."

"Me!" she exclaimed. "What for?"

"Because you've been here six months," young Cobbold blurted.

Her merry little laugh echoed from the cherub-decorated tin fresco of the empty dining-room. The delicate subject, I marvelled, had been bunglingly stumbled on, and yet she was in no wise disconcerted. Sorceress that she was, she had evidently been enjoying our mystification to the utmost. I almost regretted that we hadn't dared earlier.

"Congratulate me then," she bade us suddenly, "because, you see, I'm free now."

In the future that ensued Nat tried to propose another toast, but Herbert firmly though gently suppressed him.

"Why—when—where in the deuce," I was struggling to elicit further information before I believed her.

"And we've read all the papers for months," young Cobbold said ruefully.

"Perhaps it was in Harrigan," Herbert Cratty suggested.

"Well, Mrs. Tripp's genius could hide anything," Weldon expressed himself philosophically.

Again she laughed until even Mr. Williams himself in spite of his western stoicism peered around the edge of a monstrous preserved palm to see what was going on.

"Only a divorcee," he probably thought to himself as he retired discreetly to his own realm at the far end of the other room.

"I suppose I'll have to tell you the story after all," she reflected aloud.

Our breathless silence was assent that such would be highly desirable. I, for one, as I scrutinized all the rest of the faces around the table, could not fix upon any as free from nervous expectation. Even Nat was sitting there meekly and weakly, an image of misunderstood pride.

"You see Mr. Tripp and I disagreed," she was beginning; "he simply couldn't see how there was any chance for a useless person like myself in the East nowadays—and I couldn't either. That wasn't where we disagreed," she added.

We were listening eagerly. This Tripp fellow, we thought, must have been a devil to disagree with a woman like that. She was smiling mysteriously at us all.

"We simply made a bet," she told us. "I'd been trying to make him see," she said, "that there were plenty of chances in the West; but he wouldn't believe it at all. So we finally made a bet," she repeated.

"You won, I wager," Heath Weldon commented.

"Yes, I won," she admitted. "You see, I merely bet him that I—I could come out here and make \$10,000 inside of six months all by myself—and I did."

"One wonders though," Heath Weldon ventured, "how you happened to pick out the great State of Nevada."

She laughed.

"Oh," she said, "we just got together a lot

of western maps and booklets and folders and shuffled them and then drew one. It was about land for summer homes around Lake Coyote! So I came out—and found the Inn bankrupt. That was my chance and my way to win the bet."

"What did you bet?" Nat broke his silence.

"What did we bet?" she repeated. "Why ourselves, of course. If he won, we were to stay in New York with the rest of the bluffers. But if I won, he was to come out here, too, and try for himself."

"And you won!" young Cobbold ejaculated gloomily.

There was a short pause during which she beamed on us triumphantly.

"Yes," she said, "and I want you all and Stanley to be good friends now that he's come to stay in the West. Everybody—Mr. Tripp, Mr. Tripp—everybody," she introduced us with a sweep of her hand.

In dismay our eyes followed the direction of the sweep. We were being introduced to the unexplained man of the puttees!

Wintergreen Oil.

How many of those who have enjoyed chewing the tender stems of young birch trees in the spring for the pungent flavor know that the black birch furnishes one of the sources of supply for wintergreen oil?

A mill for chopping up the birch brush and distilling the oil from it is in operation in the town of Huntington, Mass., at the beginning of the climb through the Berkshire Hills.

The mill is an unpretentious wooden structure with a tall chimney. The yard around it is piled high with birch brush in the season when the farmers are drawing it to the mill. During the summer it is not in operation.

The "season" is while the leaves are off, beginning about the first of November and lasting till the last of May.

Only sprout brush is used and the trimming of the larger trees than that is cut for cordwood. The farmers of the vicinity draw in huge loads in the winter when the sledding is good and other work is slack.

About \$3.50 a ton is paid on the average.

The oil obtained from the black birch used to be sold as wintergreen oil, being undistinguishable from that made from wintergreen. Since the pure-food law went into effect it has to be labelled as a birch product, but that makes no difference with its sale and use, for it takes an expert chemist to detect any difference between the two.

The taste is exactly the same, and so is the chemical composition. The only difference that careful tests detect is one degree in the boiling point and less than 1 per cent. in the amount of hydrocarbons.

The product is sold to the general trade, chiefly in a wholesale way. It is shipped from the Huntington mill in fifty-pound cans. The principal users are makers of candy, soda and sarsaparilla.

The average yearly output of the Huntington mill is 3000 pounds. It takes about 500 pounds of the brush to make a pound of the oil.

The first step in the process is to run the brush through a cutter which chops it into small pieces. Then the short pieces are put into stills holding 2600 pounds each and boiled into steam. The stills are wooden boxes filled with coils of steam pipes. This part of the process takes twenty-four hours, the first five or six being required to get up steam.

The vapor that rises is condensed and the liquid is drawn off into a separator connected with the distilling box. The separation takes place by gravity, the oil settling at the bottom.

The wood taken from the distilling boxes is used for fuel. After this season the mill will have to be moved, for it takes only about seven years to exhaust the supply of brush in any locality. The raw material is drawn in from a radius of about ten miles, but farther than this it does not pay the farmers to haul the brush.

GERMAN SANITARIUM

Well equipped for acute and chronic disorders. Quiet location, sunny, airy rooms, steam heated, hot and cold water in each room. Up-to-date operating room. The treatment room has all the latest improved apparatus for hydro, electro, mechanotherapy and massage. Every convenience for the care and welfare of the patients is supplied. Amid homelike surroundings. Invalids and chronic patients find a good home. South 339, Home 29329. 728 E. ADAMS ST., Los Angeles.

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The Wrong Side of the Creek

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ELEVEN.)

She glanced quickly at the other man. "Was it, Ben?"

"I reckon it was the mine and Craig Wheeler," replied Ben Bola.

"Uncle Jim," she resumed, "you love me, don't you? You've told me so lots of times, haven't you? And I love you, you don't know how much. Ben and I are going to be married the very first day that he gets well; I love him, and he loves me. I guess we all love each other, Uncle Jim, only some of us are afraid to say so. I wouldn't tell Ben I loved him for ever so long, and sometimes I could hardly keep from it."

Ben Bola's soft eyes lighted up, wondering what was going to come next.

"There are two different kinds of love. One is a love we know we can trust, the other is one that we are never sure of."

For some moments the girl looked steadily into their faces without speaking, then she said unhesitatingly: "Mr. Wheeler loved me, too, Uncle Jim, but his was the second kind of love, the kind I couldn't trust. Yesterday he asked me again to marry him. And then he asked me about your placer claim. He wanted to know if you had done the required amount of work on it. I told him 'yes,' but the minute he finds out that you haven't, he intends to jump it. 'Why, girl,' he said to me, 'don't you know that that property is rich enough to let you and me see this little world together for the rest of our lives? The San Netchi claims are only a drop in the bucket to that one when it has a man with brains working it.'"

"Right there I was mad. 'Craig Wheeler,' I told him, 'I know that you blew up the flume to that placer just as well as you do. I believed it at the time, but I know it now.'"

MacFarlain raised to his elbow.

"I don't know what made me say that to him," went on the girl, "for I had never dreamed of it; but as I stood before him then, I just KNEW it—it wasn't a bluff."

"I don't care if you do know it," said Mr. Wheeler. "If those two numskulls don't know enough to work it, then let someone work it who does; that's my policy."

"That man," continued Lois, "knows more about handling explosives than the men who spend their lives inventing them. George Dix says he could chip out flint arrowheads with dynamite if he wanted to. Why, he actually GRADED the Valley Road with it last summer. Dropping your ledge and flume into the canyon so as to make it appear that it had been done by a landslide was easy compared to this. That's all. But remember, every word that I have said to you is true."

She was gone. She had slipped quietly away in the night while her listeners were too astonished to speak. But the girl did not go far. A hundred yards down the stream she slid from her pony, tied him to a sapling, and crept back along the river bank, until the glow from the fire fell on the faces of the two men and left her in the shadow. Five, ten, fifteen minutes passed. They remained as motionless as statues. Finally Ben Bola reached over and threw a stick on the coals. He emptied and refilled his pipe, and did the same

with MacFarlain's. As he handed him, he said huskily: "Jim, do you do you reckon she told us that she loves us?"

"I never have seen the time yet," turned MacFarlain, "when that girl has anyone, 'cept in the case of the mine and tobacco, and it begins to look as though she hadn't lied about that, either. Ben Bola smiled. 'What?' he asked. 'By ging, we'll get him!'"

"We sure will, Jim."

"I got something to recover for me. 'We'll sure work that claim, Jim.' 'Roll over near me, Ben, I want to at your face.'"

Ben Bola rolled over.

"Don't, Jim, I can strike a light on you than you can. There—"

flame shakily above MacFarlain's bowl—"that's better, ain't it?"

"It's like the old days, Ben."

"We'll sure get him, Jim."

"You bet we will!"

"Tuck the blanket well about your der, boy. You've got to keep the mist out."

"We'll get well together, won't we?"

"Now, that's just my idea; we have the old team pulling in the again. She WAS a good one."

"Better have a wee nip, lad. Might do us good."

"It won't do us no harm—on old ship, Ben—and the mine! We are on the wrong side of the creek today."

They relit their pipes and talked to the fire. For five minutes they remained silent. Sleep began to tire eyes. Another five minutes when the younger man spoke.

"We'll sure work that claim, Jim?"

And Lois Star smiled softly from her place as she turned and fled back to the river bank, where she climbed her pony's back and flew like the wind over twenty miles to town.

[Philadelphia Record:] Mrs. Your husband seems very vigorous older he gets, the stronger he grows. Mrs. Burgins: Yes; just like his father.

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Products of the Poets and Humorists.

LITTLE POEMS.

Pluck for Thee a Rose.

I choose for thy delight
In its fragrance love divine;
That flash'd forth heaven's light
The rose in fairest line.

Or in garden fair,
Its balmy sweetness blows,
With charms beyond compare;
I pluck for thee a rose.

The Gardener's gracious art,
His splendor grows,
The language of the heart;
I pluck for thee a rose.

He seeks the open sea;
He dwells, communion flows.
Thou art to me;
I pluck for thee a rose.

GEORGE H. TOMLINSON.

The Lure of the Desert.

Gold on the boulders,
In the burning sand,
Teems with people
From the ends of the land.
Sleep began to fill
The eyes. Another five minutes
The younger man spoke.
"I'll sure work that claim, won't you?"

Ben—and the mine! We sure
Wrong side of the creek today,
They relit their pipes and rolled
The fire. For five minutes
The silent. Sleep began to fill
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The White Road.

Up the hill the white road goes; naught's
To do but follow,
Follow it with blithesome heart, lead us
Where it may;
Now by thorny hedge and close, now by
Bracken hollow, it
Beckons ever on and on underneath the
day.
Up the hill the white road climbs; why
care what the trend of it,
If so be that hand in hand we may tread
its way?
Clambering the hill of life till we reach the
end of it—
Reach at last the end, to find the portals
of the day!

—[Clinton Scollard, in Ainslee's.]

Fall.

The housewife scans her fruit-filled cans,
The farmer's corn is "yeller";
Poor Johnny Jinks now sadly thinks
"Tis time to buy his speller."
The ribbon clerk resumes his work,
Far, far from ocean breezes;
Hay fever folk still weep and choke
And give some farewell wheezes.
Her "silhouette" puts in a fret
The maid who follows fashion,
While many a lass makes old gowns pass
By draping a broad sash on.
Playgoers flock to plays that shock
Ideals of proper living;
In smaller towns the Smiths and Browns
Already plan Thanksgiving.

—[Grace McKinstry, in Judge.]

The Guide Book.

Come forth, and brave our northern sky,
Old comrade of the traveled ways,
For 'twixt your battered covers lie,
On pages scored with note and phrase,
The memories of enchanted days.

Your legend, while our gray fogs drift,
And while our angry sunsets frown,
Can, like Aladdin's clasp, lift
The dreamer up, and set him down
In Lombard plain or Tuscan town.

Where shall we wander? Where abide?
Somewhere with olive and with vine,
By Tiber or by Arno side,
By Mark's or Minato's shrine,
On Pincian or on Palatine?

Lead us through churches, those and these,
The Fountains, where the silence falls
Among the eucalyptus trees;
Show us St. Peter's or St. Paul's,
In Fetters or Without the Walls.

Come where Benozzo Gozzoli
Makes the Riccardi chapel glow
With ranks of gorgeous Medici,
Or where the convent cloisters show
Visions of Fra Angelico;

Or where the Adriatic wave,
The tideway of the Sea-queen's power,
Still murmurs round her earliest grave
And chants her requiem hour by hour
Beneath Torcello's lonely tower.

With you in hand we turn to trace
Once more the Doge's gloomy state;
We feed the pigeons in the Place,
And board the gondolas that wait,
Black shadows at the palace gate.

Back to your shelf; on many a night
You bring for him who sits at home
Your Odyssey of sound and sight—
Bargello, Forum, arch and dome—
From Milan, Venice, Florence, Rome.

—[Alfred Cochrane, in Spectator.]

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HUMOR.

[Puck:] She: I don't know what
makes her so positive about everything.
He: Her sex.

Mrs. Enright: She says small checks
will be in fashion for new fall suits.
Mr. Enright: Thank heaven!

[St. Louis Republic:] "What are they
—millionaires? My, but don't they put
on?"
"They certainly do. Million airs a
week."

[Louisville Courier Journal:] "What do
they mean by altruistic?"
"Well, an altruistic is one who will buy
you a drink without expecting anything in
return."

[Buffalo Express:] "What do you know
of the value of meat as a food?" asked the
professor.
"Its value is high, measured by price
standards," replied the bright pupil.

[Boston Transcript:] Tailor: That
customer you sent in a few weeks ago is
an electrical crank, isn't he?
Patron: What makes you think that?
Tailor: He seems to want everything
charged.

[Washington Star:] "What are you
going to select as a birthday gift for your
wife?"
"I don't know yet. She hasn't had time
to promenade me past the jewelry store
windows and murmur her special admira-
tions."

[Pittsburgh Post:] "I hear your daugh-
ter married against your wishes. Why
didn't you stop the match?"
"Well, it wasn't seriously against my
wishes. I just want to be able to say I
told her so if anything goes wrong."

[Boston Globe:] "Why, Tommy," ex-
claimed the Sunday-school teacher, "don't
you say your prayers every night before
you go to bed?"
"Not any more," replied Tommy; "I
muster when I slept in a foldin' bed, though."

[Philadelphia Ledger:] He came home

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the conservation of the eye-
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[431]

proudly and announced that he had insured
his life in her favor for \$20,000.

"You are so kind and thoughtful, dear-
est," she said, sweetly. "I'll never say an-
other word against your getting a motor-
cycle."

[Boston Transcript:] Briggs: Thank
goodness the opera season will soon be
open!

Griggs: Didn't know you ever attended.
Briggs: I don't; but my wife and daugh-
ter do, and that gives me a chance to slip
out to the club for a quiet game.

Emerson Had Pie for Breakfast.

[London Chronicle:] Emerson's period
of literary production might have been con-
siderably longer had he followed the light
breakfast regime advocated by the Lancet.
In one of Mr. H. J. Warner's letters to his
wife he writes: "We are all human and
we all need cheering cups—but no pie at
breakfast! It was pie at breakfast that
broke down Emerson prematurely; no hu-
man being, however well, can live long and
keep his mind unclouded on pie at break-
fast. Emerson lost his mind—or memory
—at a much earlier period than he would
have been likely to lose it owing to the
vicious habit of pie at breakfast."

LOS ANGELES WEATHER.

[From The Times of Oct. 28, 1913.]
THE SKY. Cloudy. Wind at 5 p.m.,
south; velocity, 6 miles. Thermometer,
highest, 70 deg.; lowest, 54 deg. Forecast:
Fair, high west wind.

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23



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